The Caledonian Mercury.

No. 11,918.] EDINBURGH, PRINTED BY ROBERT ALLAN, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 5. 1798. [PRICE SIXPENCE.

THEATRE-ROYAL.

MR SCHETKY most respectfully informs the NOBILITY GENTRY, and the PUBLIC, That his

CONCERT

Is Fixed for FRIDAY the 9th of FEBRUARY.

Mr SCHETKY begs leave to mention here, that on the same day twenty-six years past, he arrived in Edinburgh—since which time he has been honoured with the most generous patronage.

PLAN.

ACT I.

Overture — PLEYEL.
Bass Song with Trumpets — Mr COOKE—SCHETKY.
Concertante Manuscript — SCHETKY.
Italian Rondo — Mr URBANI—URBANI.
Concerto Violoncello — Mr SCHETKY—SCHETKY.
Italian Song — Mrs HINDMARSH.

ACT II.

Scots Song, "*Busk aboue*" — Mr URBANI.
Glee, "*The new Marines*" — Mrs URBANI, Mess. DENMAN and COOKE.
Concerto Violin — Mr STABILINI.
Song, "*Soldier tir'd*" — Mrs HINDMARSH.
Duet, — Mr URBANI and Mrs HINDMARSH.
Chorus — LONG LIVE THE KING.

Tickets and Places for the Boxes, to be had at the Box-office—at Mr SCHETKY's, Fowlis's Close—and at the Music Shops.

Pit and Boxes, 3s.—Galleries, 2s.

Doors to open at Six, and to begin at Seven.

This day is Published,

By C. STEWART and CO. head of Forrester's Wynd,

Price One Shilling,

THE VOCAL MAGAZINE,

Number VII.

Containing Seventeen Songs, adapted for the Violin and Harpsichord, with a few favourite Duos and Trios, and title-page, index, &c. to the first volume.

Subscriptions taken in at Edinburgh by the Publishers, and Mess. N. Stewart, music-sellers, South Bridge.—At Glasgow, by Mr M'Gown, jun.—Dumfries, Mr Boyd.—Stirling, Mr Anderson—Kirkcaldy, Mr Ford.—Dundee, Mr Miln—Aberdeen, Mr Brown, &c. &c.

☞ The first volume may be had bound, price 10s. 6d. and to single numbers of that volume under 1s. 6d.

THE CHEAPEST EXPOSITION OF THE BIBLE EVER PRINTED IN THIS KINGDOM.

Completed in only Eighty Numbers,

Beautifully printed in large Folio, and embellished with Three Hundred and Fifty Engravings.

The whole of this work being printed off, may be had complete; but as many persons may prefer taking it in the progress of a number once a week, we have, for this purpose, commenced a republication; therefore,

This Day is Published,

Number I. (Price only Sixpence.)

(Containing three sheets of letter-press, and enriched with an emblematical Frontispiece, besides the following engravings, viz. Eve presenting the forbidden fruit to Adam—Adam terrified at the voice of God—the Angel driving Adam and Eve out of Paradise; and—Cain slaying his brother Abel:)

And on Saturday next will be Published,

Number II.

(The succeeding Numbers to be published weekly, every Number will be enriched with at least four Engravings.)

OF THE

CHRISTIAN'S

NEW AND COMPLETE

FAMILY BIBLE;

Or, Library of Divine Knowledge.

Containing the whole of the Sacred Texts of the

OLD AND NEW TESTAMENTS,

WITH THE APOCRYPHA AT LARGE.

Illustrated with Notes and Annotations, Historical, Chronological, Biographical, and Explanatory; being a clear and copious Exposition and Commentary on the Holy Scriptures, forming a complete

TREASURY OF DIVINE REVELATION.

Wherein all the difficult and obscure passages are fully and clearly explained; the seeming contradictions reconciled; important truths confirmed; mis-translations corrected; the errors of former commentators rectified; objections of Deists and Infidels answered; the prophecies and parables faithfully elucidated; sublime passages pointed out, and the whole of Divine Revelation (upon which all our hopes of eternal happiness depend) displayed in its original purity, and rendered plain and easy to every capacity, both with respect to faith and practice. Calculated to purify the heart: to dispel the mists of darkness; to confute the Infidel; enlighten the ignorant; encourage the diffident; reclaim the vicious; reconcile the doubtful; lead the wavering into the paths of truth, and thereby promote the cause of piety and virtue, and implant in the mind of every Christian that Divine knowledge which is essentially necessary to salvation.

The whole forming a compendious

BODY OF CHRISTIAN DIVINITY.

As a farther illustration will be given, a general Index or Concordance, clearly pointing out every material transaction recorded in the Sacred Writings. Also a Chronological Index of transactions, from Adam to the time of our blessed Saviour. An explanation of the proper names in the Scriptures, with their significations, &c. A geographical index of places mentioned in the Holy Scriptures. An account of the Apostles and their successors, who propagated the Christian Religion. The lives of all the inspired writers. A critical account of the various translations of the Bible, and of the connection between the Old and New Testaments; with practical improvements, and useful admonitions at the end of each chapter, and a complete illustration of the doctrines and duties contained in the various parts of the Holy Scriptures.

By the Rev. THOMAS BANKES,

Of St. Mary Hall, Oxon, and Vicar of Dixton in Monmouthshire.

London: Printed for C. COOKE, No. 17, Paternoster-Row, and may be had of all other booksellers in Great Britain.

☞ The singular cheapness of this Bible is demonstrably evident, as it is sold for forty shillings; the price, therefore, is but fifteen shillings more than the common quarto Oxford Edition, and which is but nearly half the size of this work, with letter, print, and paper infinitely inferior; and without engravings, notes, or illustrations.

†† To prevent mistakes, such families as are desirous of possessing the cheapest and most uniform edition of the Holy Scriptures, are requested to give particular and positive orders for

BANKE'S FAMILY BIBLE,

Published by C. COOKE, No. 17, Paternoster-Row.

And sold by J. Ogle, and Watson and Co. Edinburgh.—W. Reid, Leith—and by all booksellers and newsmen.

TO BE LET,

And entered to at Whitsunday next

THAT large and commodious HOUSE in the SOCIETY, No. 8, presently possessed by Mrs. Crawford of Carronbank. It consists of twelve fire-rooms, kitchen, pantry, vaulted cellars below the house, back court, water pipe, and the use of a green.

ALSO TO BE LET,

The HOUSE in Argyle Square, north-west corner, presently possessed by Dr James Hamilton. It consists of six fire rooms, kitchen, servant's room, water-pipe, and cellars.

Further particulars may be had, by applying to Miss Charlotte Campbell, No. 7, Society.

This Day were Published,

By W. Creech, Bell and Bradfute, P. Hill, Manners and Miller, A. Constable, C. Cheyne, and R. Jack,

1. THE HISTORY OF JACOBINISM,

Its Crimes, Cruelties, and Perfidies,

FROM THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE FRENCH REVOLUTION TO THE DEATH OF ROBESPIERRE;

Comprising an Inquiry into the Manner of Disseminating, under the Appearance of Philosophy and Virtue, Principles which are equally subversive of Order, Virtue, Religion, Liberty, and Happiness—two vols. 8vo. price 10s. 6d. in boards.

2. A Proposal for liquidating 66,666,666⅔ of the 3per Cents, by converting the Land Tax into a Permanent Annuity; with cursory observations, humbly submitted to both Houses of Parliament, price 1s. 3d. per mail coach.

3. French Invasion! A collection of addresses, &c. of the Executive Directory of France, price 1d. per mail coach.

4. French Aggression Proved, from Mr Erskine's "View of the Causes of the War;" with Reflections on the original character of the French Revolution, and on the supposed durability of the French Republic, by John Bowles, Esq. price 3d.

5. Proofs of French Aggression, extracted from an Answer to Mr Erskine's View of the Causes and Consequences of the War, by John Bowles, Esq. price 6d.

6. Reasons against National Despondency, in Refutation of Mr Erskine's View of the Causes and Consequences of the Present War, 4s. per mail coach.

7. The Entire Speech of the Right Hon. William Pitt, in the House of Commons, November the 10th, 1797, relative to the rupture of the Negociation for Peace, price 6d.

8. A Cheap Edition of the Interesting State Papers relative to the Negociation for Peace; containing the Declaration of the Court of Great Britain, the Official Correspondence between Lord Malmesbury and the Commissioners of the French Directory at Lisle; and his Majesty's Speech on opening the present Session, together with the Addresses of the Lords and Commons, and his Majesty's Most Gracious Answers, price 1s.

9. Sketch of Financial and Commercial Affairs in the Autumn of 1797; in which, among other things, the mode of conducting the Loyalty Loan is fully considered, and Means of Redress to the Subscribers to that Loan suggested, without prejudice to the State, third edition, price 2s. 6d.

10. Publicola; a Sketch of the Times and prevailing Opinions, from the Revolution in 1800 to the present Year 1810, addressed to the people of England, and now first printed from the Russian Copy, third Edition, price 3s.

11. Vindiciæ Regiæ; or a Defence of the Kingly Office, in two Letters to Earl Stanhope, price 2s.

12. The Bloody Buoy, thrown out as a Warning to the Political Pilots of all Nations; or, a Faithful Relation of a multitude of Acts of horrid Barbarity, such as the Eye never witnessed, the Tongue never expressed, or the Imagination conceived, until the Commencement of the French Revolution; to which is added, an Instructive Essay, tracing these dreadful Effects to their real Causes, by Peter Porcupine; third edition, with additional Facts, and a Preface addressed to the People of G. Britain, 12mo. 3s. sew'd.

13. Memoirs of the Life and Adventures of Peter Porcupine, with a full and fair Account of all his Authoring Transactions; being a sure and infallible Guide for all enterprising Young Men who wish to make a fortune by writing Pamphlets; by Peter Porcupine himself.—Price 1s.

14. A Bone to Gnaw for the Democrats, by Peter Porcupine; to which is prefixed, a Rod for the Backs of the Critics, containing an Historical Sketch of the Present State of Political Criticism in Great Britain, as exemplified in the conduct of the Monthly, Critical, and Analytical Reviews, &c. &c. interspersed with Anecdotes, by Humphrey Hedgehog, in one volume 12mo, price 2s. 6d. sewed.

15. The Life of Thomas Paine, interspersed with Remarks and Reflections, by Peter Porcupine, price 1s.

16. Five Discourses, containing certain Arguments for and against the Reception of Christianity by the Ancient Jews and Greeks; preached at Croydon, in Surry, by John Ireland, A. M. Vicar of the said church; to which are subjoined, Illustrative Notes, price 3s. 6d. in boards.

17. The Æneid and Mæviad, by William Gifford, Esq. a new edition, carefully corrected, printed in a pocket volume, with engraved frontispieces, price 4s. in Boards.

☞ A few copies are printed upon large paper.

18. The Satires of Persius; translated by William Drummond, Esq. M.P. Author of "A Review of the Governments of Sparta and Athens," price 4s. in boards.

19. A Voyage to St Domingo, in the years 1788, 1789, and 1790, by Francis Alexander Stanislaus, Baron de Wimpfen; translated from the original manuscript, which has never been published, price 6s. in boards.

20. The Holy Bible, containing the Old and New Testaments; translated from the original tongues, and with the former translations diligently compared and revised, with select Notes; appointed to be read in churches; 2 vols. medium 4to, beautifully printed on a Canon type, price 2l. 2s. bound.

London—Printed for JOHN WRIGHT; and sold by MUNDELL and SON, Edinburgh, and J. MUNDELL, College, Glasgow.

Where also may be had,

1. Remarks on the Posthumous Works of the late Right Hon. Edmund Burke, and on the Preface published by his Executors, the Doctors French, Laurence, and Walter King, 1s. 6d.

2. The Root of the Evil, 2s.

3. The Bouquet, a Selection of Poems from celebrated Authors, some never before published, 2 vols. 8s. sewed.

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9. Various Pieces in Verse and Prose, by the late Nathaniel Cotton, M. D. many of which were never before published, two vols. 8vo. 8s. bound.

10. Letters, addressed to Young Married Ladies on the most interesting subjects, 2 vols. small 8vo. 6s. bound.

11. Miscellaneous Pieces relating to the Chinese, 2 vols. small 8vo. 6s. bound.

12. The Adventures of Telemachus the son of Ulysses, from the French of Salignac de la Mothe-Fenellon, Archbishop of Cambray, by the late John Hawkesworth, L.L.D. corrected and revised by G. Gregory, D. D. joint evening preacher at the Foundling Hospital, and author of Essays Historical and Moral, &c. with a Life of the Author, and a complete Index, historical and geographical; embellished with 12 elegant engravings, from the designs of Stothart and Burney, 2 vols. quarto, 1l. 11s. 6d. bds.

HOUSES IN HILL STREET FOR SALE.

To be Sold by public voluntary roup, within the Royal Exchange Coffeehouse, on Friday the 9th day of February curt. at two o'clock afternoon,

THE FOLLOWING HOUSES in Hill Street, in the new town of Edinburgh, viz.

I.—The HOUSE possessed by John MacLeod, Esq. of Colbecks.

II.—The one possessed by George Robinson, Esq.

III.—That possessed by Mrs Charteris.

IV.—That possessed by Mr Bently.

V.—That possessed by Mrs Hunter.

VI.—That possessed by Mr Cathcart.

The peculiar advantages of the houses in Hill Street are so generally known, that it is unnecessary to specify them in an advertisement. The public burdens are moderate, in comparison with those of a similar size, situated in those parts of the new town.

For further particulars application may be made to James Home, C. S. Merchant Street.

HOUSE HIGH STREET.

To be SOLD by public roup, within John's Coffeehouse, upon Wednesday the 7th day of February 1798, at two o'clock afternoon,

THAT LODGING on the north side of the High Street, Edinburgh, opposite the Cross, being the fourth storey above the shops lately possessed by the deceased Mrs Farquharson, consisting of eight rooms, with closets, kitchen, and cellar. As the house is at present empty, possession may be had immediately after the sale. If not sold, it will be LET.

Further information will be given by Alexander Laing architect, or Hugh Bremner accomptant.

KINCARDINESHIRE.

A MEETING of the Noblemen, Freeholders, Justices of Peace, Commissioners of Supply, and Heritors of the County of Kincardine, is requested upon Monday the 12th day of February current, within the Sheriff Court-house of Stonehaven, by 12 o'clock mid-day, in order to consider an application from the farmers of the said county, anent the low prices of grain.

ROBERT W. DUFF, Convener.

PERTHSHIRE.

THE Farmers of Perthshire are respectfully informed, that their Committee, as instructed by the General Meeting of 26th January last, have prepared a representation expressive of the sentiments of that Meeting, in regard to the present state of the corn market; and that it now lies for their perusal in the hands of Mr James Duncan, corn factor in Perth.

Perth, Feb. 2. 1798.

COUNTY OF FORFAR.

AT a desire of several respectable Farmers, met at Montrose this day, a general meeting of the Farmers in the County is requested to be held at Forfar, within the house of John Hunter, vintner, on Saturday the 10th day of February instant, at twelve o'clock noon, to take under consideration the most proper and constitutional mode of application, for obtaining relief of the distress occasioned by the present low state of the corn market. And the purpose of the meeting being a matter of importance to the farmers, a full attendance is requested.

MONTROSE, Feb. 2. 1798.

TO THE FARMERS OF THE COUNTY OF CLACKMANNAN.

THE Farmers of the County of Clackmannan are requested to meet at Clackmannan, upon Saturday the 10th of February current, by one o'clock afternoon, to take under their consideration the causes of the present low price of grain.

COALS.

ORDERS are taken in for COALS from Leith at a Reduced Price, by George Small, Confectioner, Hanover Street, William Sutherland, grocer, at the Cross, John Bell, grocer, Nicolson's Street, and Alexander Shand, Coal Hill, Leith.

TOBACCO AND COFFEE.

To be Sold by Public Roup, on Friday the 9th February, at Mrs Blackhall's, Assembly Rooms, Leith, at 12 o'clock noon,

FORTY-THREE Hogsheads TOBACCO in bond.

Ten Barrels COFFEE.

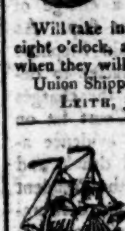
The above Goods are newly imported, and well worth the attention of dealers.

Samples to be seen at the Warehouse of Robert Brunton, merchant, Leith.

To be LET, and entered to at Whitsunday next,

SUNDRY genteel SMALL HOUSES in the World's End Close near the Netherbow. They consist of a dining room handsomely finished, with a fixed bed concealed, a good bed room and kitchen. The tenement being new, the houses are in good repair. The situation is central, and the access easy, by a well paved and well kept close. As they pay no window tax, the taxes are trifling, and the rent moderate.

Apply to Robert Rattray, at Mr Stewart's, W. S. Brown's Square.



AT LEITH—FOR LONDON,

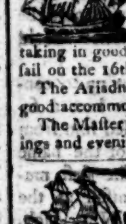
The Old Shipping Company's Smack,

COMMERCIAL PACKET,

JOSEPH MOSELEY Master,

Will take in Goods till Thursday morning, at eight o'clock, when she will sail.

LEITH, Monday, 5th Feb. 1798. } W. GRINLY, Agent.



AT LEITH—FOR LONDON,

The Union Shipping Company's Smacks,

KELSO PACKET,

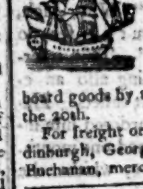
JAMES WATSON Master, and

ROXBURGH PACKET,

THOMAS TAYLOR Master,

Will take in goods, the former till Thursday morning, at eight o'clock, and the latter till Saturday morning, at 9 o'clock, when they will sail.

Union Shipping Company's Office, LEITH, 5th February 1798. }



AT LONDON—FOR LEITH,

The Edinburgh Glasshouse Company's

Armed Brig

ARIADNE,

DAVID CUMMING Master,

Is now lying at Hawley and Downe's Wharf, taking in goods for Leith, Alloa, and places adjacent, and will sail on the 16th February 1798, with or without convoy.

The Ariadne is a fine stout vessel, an excellent sailer, and has good accommodation for passengers.

The Master to be found on 'Change, at 'Change hours—Mornings and evenings on board the ship.

FOR NEW YORK,

The fast-sailing copper-bottomed American Ship

FANNY,

DANIEL H. BRAINE Master,

Now at Greenock, will be ready to take on board goods by the 5th of February, and will be clear to sail by the 20th.

For freight or passage, please apply to Robert Allan, Esq. Edinburgh, George Buchanan, youngest, Glasgow, or to John Buchanan, merchant, Greenock.

FIRST SPRING SHIP FOR CANADA,

The fine fast sailing ship,

FANNY,

JOHN M'KIE Master,

Is now ready to receive on board goods at Greenock, and will be clear to sail by the 25th March.

This vessel will be armed, has remarkable good accommodation for passengers, and the Master is well acquainted with the navigation of the St Lawrence.

Applications for freight or passage to be addressed to Mr Allan, Sun Fire Office, Edinburgh—or Adam and Mithie, Greenock, who have for sale, Beef and Pork, Pearl Ashes, Flax Seed, Staves, Port Wine in pipes, and Jamaica and Leeward Island Rum in bond.

SALE BY THE CANDLE,

By order of the High Court of Admiralty,

In about a month's time, at Cork in Ireland, and there to be delivered,

THE Portuguese Ship and CARGO of the NOSSA SENHORA DE PATROCINIO E ST ANNA, captured by the French on her voyage from Pernambucco to Oporto, and recaptured by his Majesty's ship of war the Doris, the Right Hon. Lord Ranelagh Commander.

The Cargo, consisting of about

600 Chests of BRAZIL SUGAR.
350 Bags of ditto COTTON.
HIDES—and other Goods.

Particulars of which will be timely delivered by Mr A. J. Sampays, at Cork—and by Mess. Burmester and Nash, Bishopsgate Street, London. Jan. 9. 1798.

AUCTION

OF

Jewellery, Plated, Hardware, and Japanned Goods.

JOHN WHITE begs leave to inform the Public, that on Tuesday next, the 6th current, he will commence the ANNUAL AUCTION of his Goods, in that commodious shop, corner of Hunter's Square, in order to make room for a large and elegant assortment at present on the road from England.

Ladies and Gentlemen taking up house, will find their interest in making purchases, as there is seldom such an opportunity of getting such GREAT BARGAINS, and good choice of articles in so fine order, most of them being but nine and twelve months on hand.

The auction will, it is expected, continue only a few days. Hours of attendance from 10 to 4 o'clock, and from 6 to 9 in the evening.

☞ Silver, Gilt, and Second-hand GOLD WATCHES.

SALE OF WOOLLEN DRAPERY,

NO. 23, SOUTH BRIDGE STREET, OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE.

ROBERT MURDOCH has opened for sale his Extensive Stock of WOOLLEN DRAPERY, MANCHESTER and HOSIERY GOODS, which will continue about six weeks. MONEY being the object, the Public may rely on getting such capital bargains as are rarely met with at advertised sales in general.

IN GREAT VARIETY.

Best Superfine Cloths	Navy Blues
Superior Narrow Cloths	Liveries and Bath Coatings
Swandowns, all qualities	Quiltings, and other Fancy Goods
Velveteens and handsome Fancy Cords	Corals and Thickets
Flannels, very cheap	Linings of all sorts

And a neat assortment of Hosiery.

Wholesale Purchasers will find this advertisement well worthy their attention, more particularly so, as the Cotton Goods were laid in at the old prices, and are now greatly advanced.

Dreadnoughs Great Coats, 21s.—Superior Duffle ones of a very capital quality, from 21s. to 25s. each.

NAVAL STORES FOR SALE,

AT HIS MAJESTY'S YARD, LEITH.

To be Sold by public auction, about the *middle* of this month, (the particular day to be afterwards advertised),

A Very considerable quantity of decayed CORDAGE, JUNK, SAILS, ANCHORS, &c. &c. returned from his Majesty's ships on this station.

Catalogues will be ready to be delivered by the 8th instant, and the stores may be viewed after that day during the common working hours of the Yard, by applying to

JOHN THOMSON, Naval Officer.

Naval-Office, Leith, Feb. 1. 1798.

WOOD TO BE SOLD,

To be SOLD at Dundas Castle, about ten miles west from Edinburgh, and one mile south of Queensferry, on Thursday the 8th day of February curt.

A Quantity of OAK, ASH, ELM, BEECH, PLANE, BIRCH, and SPRUCE FIRS.——The roup to begin at 11 o'clock forenoon. Febrnary 1. 1798.

HOUSE IN GEORGE's SQUARE.

To be SOLD by roup, in John's Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, on Wednesday the 7th of February 1798, at two o'clock afternoon, and to be entered to at Whitsunday first,

THE HOUSE in the WEST ROW, second from the north end, possessed by General Fletcher Campbell, consisting of kitchen, pantry, and servants room on the ground floor; dining-room, drawing-room, and small room on the second floor; and above four bed-rooms, with back ground, and other conveniencies.—May be seen Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday, between the hours of one and three afternoon; and if not sold, will be Let.—Apply to Anthony Barclay, writer to the signet.

HOUSE IN MILN's SQUARE.

To be SOLD by public roup, within John's Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, upon Wednesday the 14th February current, at two o'clock afternoon,

THAT LODGING in Miln's Square, Edinburgh, fronting Blair Street, being the third storey above the shops which belonged to the deceased Patrick Falconer of Balmakittle, Esq. consisting of a dining-room and drawing-room to the street, three bed rooms, two light closets, and a kitchen, behind; a wine and cool cellar, with many other conveniencies.

The premisses are insured in the Edinburgh Friendly Insurance, upon the original plan, at 5330l. Scots, and the premium paid up.

The house may be seen every day, from twelve to three o'clock. And, for further particulars, apply to Robert Renton and William Callender, writers in Edinburgh.

☞ The Furniture of said house, consisting of sundry articles, among which are, a side board, dining, and other Tables—also a TELESCOPE, MICROSCOPE, AIR-PUMP, VIOLINE, &c. are to be sold by public roup, on Friday 9th February.—The sale to begin at eleven o'clock forenoon.

TO BE SOLD,

By public roup, within John's Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, upon Monday the 12th of February curt. at one o'clock afternoon,

THAT SHOP and BACK-ROOM in Chapel Street, possessed by William Miller, staymaker—with the Cellars, and large well lighted Garret with a fire place, in the same tenement. The premisses are a part of the corner house, fronting Nicolson's Street, built by John Elliot, mason, and are well situated for carrying on business.

The progress of writings, and articles of roup, will be seen on applying to Francis Fraser, writer, Carruber's Close, Edinburgh.

HOUSE IN CASTLE STREET.

To be SOLD by auction, within the Royal Exchange Coffeehouse, upon Thursday the 8th day of February curt. at two o'clock afternoon, and entered to at Whitsunday next,

THAT HOUSE, No. 4. North Castle Street, Edinburgh, which was possessed by the late Mr Nairne, accountant. It consists of the first and second floors, and sunk storey, with suitable cellarage, &c. and is, in point of accommodation, excelled by few houses of its size in the New Town.

AS ALSO,

either separately or along with the house, as offerers may incline,

Two STABLES in the adjacent Lane, one of which may be converted into a coach-house.

Apply to Patrick Anderson, clerk to the signet, or Robert Allan, accountant, North St David's Street, Edinburgh, either of whom will treat with any person inclining to purchase by private bargain between and the day of sale.

The house may be seen from twelve to two o'clock, on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.

RAT CATCHERS AND RAT TRAPS

RENDERED

TOTALLY USELESS AND UNNECESSARY.

THE ITALIAN PASTE is the most safe, efficacious, and infallible thing in the world, for the speedy and certain extirpation of these destructive animals RATS and MICE. As they prefer it to all other food; and, though the smallest particle is instant death, they will eat it even in sight till they drop, and will not be driven from it; yet no cat will touch it. It is equally destructive to Water-Rats and Mice. The Inventor recommends it for clearing all dwelling houses; and to Farmers before they take in their ricks; also to Masters of ships and vessels, who will on one night's trial witness its astonishing effects, by destroying all the Rats on board. Its effects in the Sugar Plantations, and in hot climates, where it has destroyed hords of Rats that devoured the corn as fast as it sprang out of the ground, well deserves the attention of merchants and planters.

It is sold at 2s. 6d. the box, with directions, by Mr Axtell Finch Land, London, and at

J. BAXTER's Italian Warehouse, South Bridge, Edinburgh.

A FACT.

Experience has given rise to a curious acknowledgment received from Nottingham, that the first shave from the use of Packwood's Razor Strop is worth all the money paid for it!—By this clear evidence, the comfort received afterwards will be gratis. These Strops will positively remove notches from Razors, Penknives, Surgeons Instruments, &c. but more particularly adapted to give a keen edge to a Razor, that will shave to admiration. Sold for 3s. 6d. 5s. and 10s. 6d. each, and a Box of Paste, 2s. to renew and keep the Strop in good order for years. If not found to answer the description given, the money returned within one week. Sold wholesale and retail by Mr Raeburn, perfumer to the Prince of Wales, No. 13. North Bridge Street, Edinburgh—and by his agents, Cameron and Murdoch, Glasgow; and Mr Simmons, Dublin;—and by the proprietor, G. Packwood, 76. Gracechurch Street, London.

☞ A pamphlet is now on sale, price 1s. giving an account of Packwood's whimsical and laughable Advertisements—No grumbling—an Half Crown is placed in the middle.

BY ADJOURNMENT.

To be SOLD, within John's Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, on Thursday the 15th of February curt. at one o'clock afternoon,

I. THE VILLA of BROUGHTON PARK, lying on the north side, and in the immediate vicinity of Edinburgh, consisting of 3 acres, 1 roods, 37 falls, all well inclosed, at present occupied mostly in nursery.

Upon the premisses are a commodious neat Mansion-house, Garden, and suitable offices, possessed by Andrew Leslie seedsman in Edinburgh, the proprietor, besides a smaller dwelling-house, small garden, &c. occupied by tenants.

II. The Property at PORTOBELLO, lying about three miles east from Edinburgh, upon the sea-shore, belonging to James Cunningham, writer in Edinburgh; ascertained by a plan and measurement to consist of 4 acres 2 roods and 4 falls, well fenced with stone walls, and laid out in three separate inclosures surrounded with gardens, shrubbery, &c. with the privilege of a road from the high road to the sea, along the outside of the east boundary of the property.

In the southermost inclosure adjoining to the Musselburgh road, there is a neat commodious dwelling-house. And in the north inclosure upon the sea side, there is also a neat dwelling-house, commonly known by the name of *Portobello Tower*, with proper offices, &c.

The premisses are most particularly well adapted for bathing quarters, and may either be occupied in the manner they presently are, or converted into three separate villas, the middle inclosure affording a delightful situation for a house.

III. The MANSION-HOUSE of Bridge Castle, in Linlithgowshire, and ground around it, consisting of nine acres one rood and seven falls, all substantially inclosed, with a garden well stocked with choice fruit trees, a pigeon-house, and suitable offices, lying about three measured miles from Linlithgow, and two from Bathgate, upon the new road leading from Linlithgow to the new Glasgow road, which affords a most convenient access.

The Mansion-house is substantial, and would be a very comfortable residence for a genteel family, being large, surrounded by fine old trees, pleasantly situated upon a good trouting water, which passes under the garden wall, and in the centre of a sporting country.

Mr Leslie will show the premisses at Broughton Park;—and the servants at Portobello and Bridge Castle those there.

For further information, persons inclining to purchase may apply to Donald M'Laine, seedsman in Edinburgh, trustee for the creditors of Mess. Leslie and Cunningham, or to Alexander Forsyth, writer in Edinburgh, in whose hands the articles of roup, title deeds, and plans of the subjects, and searches for incumbrances may be seen.

VILLA IN WIGTONSHIRE TO BE SOLD.

To be SOLD by public voluntary roup, within the Royal Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, upon the 24th day of February curt. at one o'clock afternoon,

THE MANSION-HOUSE, GARDENS, and OFFICES of BALKAIL, with about Thirty two Acres of Ground.

This is one of the neatest and most pleasant places in the county of Wigton. It lies hard by the village of Glenluce which is a post town, and upon the Great Road from London to Ireland by Port Patrick,—is within half a mile of the sea, to which it has a fine opening, and as the surrounding country abounds with game, and the House and Offices being in complete repair, it would make a very desirable Hunting Seat.—There is some quantity of fine old Wood upon the property.—

Also, a SUBSET of a LARGE FARM, which has 64 years to run of the principal lease.—A part of this Farm is out of lease at Whitsunday 1798, when an advance of rent will be got, and the remainder is under lease for two years, at 120l. per ann. when there is no doubt that it will rise considerably.—Upon this Farm there is an Extensive Young Plantation, which will be very valuable in a few years, and which the tenant has the liberty of cutting. A Sublease of these Farms will either be sold along with the Villa, or separately, as purchasers incline.

The title-deeds, articles of roup, and a plan of the property, lie in the hands of Robert Cathcart, W. S. who is empowered to conclude a private bargain previous to the day of sale.

SALE OF LEASES OF FARMS,
IN THE PARISH OF PANBRIDE,
County of Forfar.

There will be Sold by public roup and sale, upon Thursday the 15th February curt. betwixt the hours of twelve o'clock midday and one afternoon, within the house of John Hackney, vintner in Westhaven,

THE LEASE of the Farm of WESTHAVEN, and Part of PANBRIDE, as entered into betwixt James Gardyne, Esq. of Middletown, factor for the Right Hon. Earl of Panmure, and Patrick Anderson, late tenant at Westhaven, of date the 9th April 1770, for the remaining years to run thereof, being nine years certain, and upon expiry thereof during the remaining life of the tenant then in possession, from and after the purchaser's entry thereto, which is to be at Whitsunday next as to the houses and grass, and as to the arable land at separation of crop 1798 from the ground.

This farm consists of 193 acres or thereabout, of an excellent soil, mostly inclosed, and 18 *acres of Links*. There is a harbour or landing place at Westhaven, for vessels to load and unload, which is of considerable advantage to the farm. Besides the farm house and steading, there are a number of houses in Westhaven, and in the village of Panbride, which pay into the tacksman a considerable sum yearly. The present victual and money rent of the farm of Westhaven and Panbride, payable yearly to the proprietor, is 20 bolls of wheat, 48 bolls 13 pecks bear, and 48 bolls 13 pecks oatmeal, and 70l. 15s. Sterling of money, and the foresaid money rent has a rise at the expiry of the nine years certain, and during the first 19 years of the lifetime of the tenant then in possession, of 8l. 12s. Sterling, and at the expiry of the said first 19 years of the lifetime, and during the remainder of the tack of other 8l. 12s. Sterling.

AS ALSO,

The LEASE of the Farm of BARNYARDS, lying in the parish of Panbride, as entered into betwixt the said James Gardyne, Esq. of Middletown, factor for the Right Hon. the Earl of Panmure, and David Anderson, tenant at Barnyards, of date the 12th March 1770, for the remaining years to run thereof, being nine years certain, and upon expiry thereof, during the remaining life of the tenant then in possession, from and after the purchaser's entry thereto, which is to be at Whitsunday first as to the houses and grass, and as to the arable land at separation of crop 1798 from the ground. The farm of Barnyards lies immediately on the north side of the farm of Westhaven and Panbride, is of a good soil, and consists of 82 acres, or thereabout, mostly inclosed. There is a good set of office houses on the farm of Barnyards. The present victual and money rent of the farm of Barnyards, payable to the proprietor yearly, is only 10 bolls bear, 10 bolls oatmeal, and the sum of 16l. 2s. Sterling of money, and the foresaid money rent has a rise after the expiry of the foresaid nine years certain, and during the first nineteen years of the tenant then in possession, of 4l. 15s. and after the expiry of the said first nineteen years of the tenant then in possession, till the expiry of the tack, of other 4l. 15s.

These two leases are to be exposed separately, and the aforesaid residue of each to be set up at a certain sum in name of grassum, and the purchaser of each to pay the foresaid tack duties, agreeable to the said leases, and to fulfil the whole obligations therein contained, prestable by the original tacksman, and these over and above the purchase money or grassum that may be offered.

For farther particulars, apply to George Anderson, tenant in Carlungie, or John Ogilvie, writer in Dundee, in either of whose hands the articles of roup may be seen; and the farms will be shown by applying to the said George Anderson.

London.

FEBRUARY 2.

NAUTICAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Minerva, Blaney, one of the India fleet, is got into Ramsgate harbour, with loss of anchors and cables.

Thursday morning arrived a mail from New-York, brought to Falmouth by the Princess Charlotte in 21 days.

Wednesday morning the arrival of the undermentioned ships in the Downs was announced at the India House by express—Carnatic, Thames, Taunton Castle, from China—Europa, from Bencoolen—William Pitt, Manship, Essex, Princess Royal, Exeter, from Bombay—Tellicherry (extra ship) Coverdale, Castor, and Minerva, from Bengal.

The Carnatic left the Cape about the 20th of November—the Cuffnells arrived there two days before the Carnatic sailed. She left the Duke of Buccleugh in Buro Bay, among the Molucca islands the 12th of September. They had heard from Amboyna, that, 20 days after the sailing of the Taunton Castle, none of the other ships had arrived there.

The Cuffnells was very sickly—she lost about 40 men on her passage from China, and had about 50 on the sick list.

The Carnatic arrived at St Helena the 30th of November, and sailed the 12th of December, under convoy of the Polyphemus—left his Majesty's ship the Dart there.

List of passengers arrived at the Cape of Good Hope from India, in the Europa:

Mrs Douglas and child, from Madras.
Captain Day, and Dr Powell, of the Bengal Establishment.
Lieutenant Westerna, of the 36th regiment.
Mr Robert Leicester, of the civil service, Fort Marlbro'.
Mr J. Best, from ditto.
Six French Officers, prisoners of war.
Mr Thomas Pennington, from Bencoolen.
Miss Harriot Drummond, from ditto.
Besides a number of invalids, private soldiers, and serjeants from the regiment de Murron.

Yesterday, Captain Stephens, of the Tremendous man of war of 74 guns, Admiral Pringle's flag ship, and Captain Adam of the navy, arrived at the Admiralty, with dispatches from India and the Cape. They came passengers in the Polyphemus.

A military officer also came to Mr Dundas's Office in Parliament Street, with dispatches from Earl Macartney, Governor at the Cape.

A second very dangerous mutiny broke out on board the fleet at the Cape, but was quelled by the spirited exertions of General Dundas, the Admiral, and Lord Macartney, assisted by the military. All the batteries were manned, and upwards of a hundred pieces of cannon were loaded and pointed at the Admiral's ship: the furnaces were heated, and red-hot balls were ready to pour into and sink the Tremendous, which was at anchor before the Amsterdam batteries, in case the mutineers should refuse to deliver up the delegates, with the ringleaders, and return to obedience. A proclamation was issued at seven A. M. and only two hours allowed for the mutineers to consider whether they would return to their duty or not. When they found that it was positively determined to sink the ship, in case of a refusal, the signal of submission was hoisted ten minutes before nine by the Tremendous, as well as all the other ships, and the delegates were given up. Several of them have since made their exit at the yard-arm, and every thing was quiet on board the fleet on the 2d of December, when the fleet left the Cape.

We are enabled to relate the circumstances of this second mutiny from good authority; but first it will be necessary to state, that the former one broke out on board Admiral Pringle's flag ship, where the mutineers confined Captain Stephens, and threatened to try him by one of their mock Courts Martial, on a charge of cruelty and other misconduct on board that ship. As soon as that mutiny was got rid of, Captain Stephens thought it due to his own honour and character to demand a Court Martial of the Admiral, on the charges alledged against him. Accordingly, a Court sat on board the Sceptre. In the course of the evidence against him, one of the witnesses appeared drunk, and prevaricated in his testimony so much, that the President ordered the Court to be cleared. After some deliberation, it was agreed that the man's evidence should be deferred till the next day, and that no notice should then be taken of his conduct.

The next morning, the man was brought up to continue his evidence, when the President gave him a severe reprimand for being drunk, but excused him from any punishment. On this, another sailor, of the name of Jackson, who had been a ringleader in the first mutiny, called out in Court, assuming to himself at the same time a great deal of consequence—"Why, Jack, I don't think you were drunk, were you? I see no reason why you should be reprimanded."—This interruption was passed over; and Jackson being also an evidence against Captain Stephens, was next called. Having finished his examination, the Court ordered him into custody, and that he should be imprisoned one month. A boat was at hand to carry him on shore, whither he was conducted.

On the same afternoon, symptoms of mutiny on board the Sceptre first, and afterwards in some other ships, were discovered, and it was generally understood that a rescue was to be attempted.—A Council was held on shore, and it was wisely determined to use force to bring the ringleaders to subjection, which was happily effected as above stated. Capt. Stephens has been honourably acquitted by the Court Martial.

By the above officer the Admiralty has also received advice of the loss of his Majesty's ship Providence, Captain Broughton, which was on a voyage of discovery. She was lost on the 16th of May last on the coast of Java, by running on a reef of coral rocks, when she soon afterwards bilged. The crew had just time to be saved by the boats of the sloop that was in company.

Lord Macartney is much liked at the Cape.

The army was encamped at about the distance of five miles from the town. Some of the Dutch planters who refused to take the oath of allegiance to King George, have been transported to Batavia. Many soldiers desert into the interior part of the country, where they are much encouraged by the Dutch planters. To put an end to these desertions, General Dundas has been obliged to make a severe example by hanging or shooting several of them who were apprehended.

When the fleet left the Cape, the Canton and some other Indiamen had not arrived, and apprehensions were entertained of their safety. The Cufnells East Indiaman came in three or four days before the departure of the fleet, after a most tedious passage of five months from China, and the crew so sickly, that she was not able to proceed with the other ships, but was obliged to remain for the recovery of her people. Her men were so weak that they had not strength to moor the ship until assistance was procured from the other vessels. The Cape is stated to be a most valuable place for the English. It will save the lives of many brave seamen, as numbers die on board Indiamen before they can reach St Helena, and even when they arrive there, little or no refreshment can be procured. The fleet which has now arrived, could not get a single bullock, or even a sheep, at St Helena; but at the Cape every thing was to be had in the greatest abundance.

Accounts are received in town, from India, of the loss of four country ships, which have fallen into the hands of the enemy.

The Martha, and Charlotte, lost in the East-Indies, unfortunately got aground on the Gasper sand, and suffered so much injury, that when they afterwards floated into deep water, every exertion was fruitlessly employed to save them. Captain M'Donald, of the Charlotte, finding it impossible to save the ship, judiciously employed his people in preparing a raft; and a very secure one was completed, on which the greater part of the crew committed themselves shortly before the ship went down, all of whom were soon afterwards taken up by the Pilot schooner. Captain M'Donald, and those officers and men who had at the same time betaken themselves to the long-boat, arrived safe at Calcutta. Thus all the people belonging to the Charlotte were fortunately saved.

The Martha, Captain Barnard, also foundered.—Her crew were seen clinging to the foremast of the wreck, which was drifting to the tide. The pilot of the Haughty schooner made every possible exertion to afford assistance to the unfortunate sufferers, and succeeded in saving the Captain and most of the ship's company. The following, according to the latest returns, comprehends the whole of the people lost belonging to the Martha:

George Joliffe, second mate; Samuel Kleraan, surgeon; Henry Williams, midshipman; Robert Francis, Charles Gorfray, William Byrns, seamen.

EAST-INDIA MILITARY PROMOTIONS.

G. O. BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

Head Quarters, Berhampore, July 11, 1797.

Captain Nangrave acts as aid-de-camp to Major General Morgan, from the first of this month.

Lieutenant Colonel Macdonald, of the 2d regiment Native infantry, has leave to proceed to the Presidency, and to be absent to the end of September.

Captain Harris, major of brigade, has leave to proceed to the Presidency, and to be absent from his station for six weeks, from the first of the ensuing month.

Lieutenant Clement Browne is to officiate as adjutant and quarter-master to the artillery at Futty Ghur, and Lieutenant Sherwood, as adjutant and quarter-master to the artillery at Cawnpore.

Lieutenant Brown is to proceed to Futty Ghur on the arrival of Lieutenant Sherwood, at Cawnpore.

BY GOVERNMENT.

Fort St. George, July 22, 1797.

Under the system of regulations established by the G. O. of the 19th instant, for departments of pay, grain, and provisions, the Right Honourable the President in Council has been pleased to make the following appointments:

The Hon. Bald Cockraine, to be paymaster at the Presidency and its dependencies, and of extraordinaries.
Mr. John H. Shardon, paymaster, and garrison store-keeper at Vellore, and its dependencies.
Mr. William Hawkins do. Trichinopoly, and do.
Mr. T. S. Jackson do. Kistnagerry, and do.
Mr. Robert Hughes do. Madura and do.
Mr. W. Gordon do. Masulipatam, and do.
Mr. George Wilson do. Vizagatam, and do.
The Hon. L. G. K. Murray do. Tunaconda, and do.

JULY 26.

The following promotions have taken place:

Captain-Lieutenant Stone Gibbons, to be Captain of a Company, vice Frank, deceased. Dated July 11. 1797.
Lieutenant-Colonel Daniel Burr, to be Colonel, vice Bonnevaux, deceased. Dated July 15. 1797, and appointed to the command of the 10th regiment of native infantry.
Major Thomas Parr, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Burr, promoted. Dated as above.
Captain Alexander Dyce to be Major, vice Parr, promoted.—Dated July 13. 1797.
Captain-Lieutenant W. Oliphant, to be Captain of a Company, vice Dyce, promoted, Dated July 13. 1797.
Brevet Captain James Nagle, to be Captain-Lieutenant, vice Oliphant, promoted. Dated July 13. 1797.
Captain-Lieutenant Arthur Maccauly, to be Captain of a Company, vice Sampson, deceased. Dated July 25. 1797.
Brevet Captain William Blazly, to be Captain-Lieutenant, vice Maccally, promoted. Dated July 25. 1797.
Messr. James Thomas Markes, Charles Poyates Clarke, and C. T. G. Bishop, having produced certificates of their appointment to be gentlemen cadets upon this establishment, are admitted ensigns of Infantry. Date to be settled hereafter.

JULY 31.

Captain Wilson of his Majesty's 12th regiment, brigade major to the late Major General Doyle, to continue to act as major of brigade, to Brigadier General de Meuron till further orders.
Messrs. John Randall, Charles Torriaun, Henry Blake, and Richard Stanley, having produced certificates of their appointment as gentlemen cadets, are admitted as ensigns of infantry on the establishment.

Saturday the dispatches for the undermentioned ships were finally closed at the East-India House, and delivered to their respective pursers, viz. Worcester, Capt. J. Hall, for St. Helena and Bengal; Exeter, Lestock Wilson; Brunswick, J. Ludwick Grant; Bombay Castle, J. Hamilton, Bombay and China; Earl Howe, Robert Burrowes, Bombay, Madras, and Bencoolen.

It was again yesterday reported, that a strong squadron from Brest is at sea, and gone, it is supposed, to relieve Cadiz.—With the wind as it has been for some days, it is impossible for a fleet from Brest to proceed to Cadiz, as it is for a British force to get out of the Channel.

Mr. Secretary King has at length got the great seal put to the patent for granting to his infant child the reversion of the office of *Vice-Admiral of Jamaica.*

DEAL, Jan. 31.

Last night in a hard gale of wind, the Taunton Castle Indiaman drove on board the Polyphemus man of war, carried away two anchors and cables, sprung her bowsprit, and did other considerable damage to the Polyphemus: The Castor and Tellicherry Indiamen, are on shore on the Sandwich Flats—the latter has cut away her main and mizen masts, and is expected to be got off—the former is bulged, and her cargo is landing.—Wind W. S. W. blows hard."

CIRCULAR LETTER,

Addressed from the War-office, on the 25th of January, 1798, to the commanders of dragoon guards, dragoons, and infantry of the line, on the pay of field officers, &c.—

"SIR,

"I have received his Majesty's commands to acquaint you, that in those corps wherein the new system regarding Paymasters has been established, the field officers and captains will not be held generally responsible, as such, for the future regimental accounts of their respective corps.

"The establishment of the said system has enabled his Majesty, with safety to the public, to shew a further instance of his royal consideration for the field officers and captains above mentioned, by ordering that their whole pay shall in future be issued monthly, instead of being divided into subsistence and arrears; and be subject only to the usual deduction on account of poundage, hospital, and agency.

"You will be pleased to take the earliest opportunity of making known these marks of his Majesty's gracious attention to the field officers and captains of the regiment under your command; and of acquainting them with the respective rates of their pay, as it is hereafter to be issued by his Majesty's order, according to the annexed state; *in which you will observe that the Surgeon is also comprehended:* these daily rates have been calculated upon the total amount per annum of the sums which the officers have heretofore received under the denomination of subsistence and nett arrears; excluding minute fractions, which would have greatly tended to complicate the general accounts of the regiments, as well as the particular accounts of the officers themselves.

"I am to add, that in the issue of pay to be made by the Pay office on the 24th of next month, the difference between the old and new rates for the two preceding months (viz. from the 25th of December 1797 to the 23d of February 1798) will be included.

"I have the honour to be, &c.

"W. WINDHAM."

The same letter, with the exception of the words in Italics, has been addressed to the commanding officers of the fencibles and the militia.

Rates of Pay to be issued to the Field Officers and Captains of the Dragoon Guards, Dragoons, Fencible Cavalry, Infantry of the Line, Militia, and Fencible Infantry; and to the Surgeons of Dragoon Guards, Dragoons, and Infantry of the Line, commencing from the 25th of December 1797.

Dragoon Guards, Dragoons and Fencible Cavalry.	*Per Diem.* L. s. d.	*For 365 D.* L. s. d.
Colonel,	1 12 10	599 4 2
Lieutenant-Colonel,	1 3 0	419 15 0
Major,	0 19 3	351 6 3
Captain,	0 14 7	266 2 11
Surgeon of Dragoon Guards and Drag.	0 11 4	206 16 8
Infantry of the Line, Militia, and Fencible Infantry.		
Colonel,	1 2 6	410 12 6
Lieutenant-Colonel,	0 15 11	290 9 7
Major,	0 14 1	257 0 5
Captain,	0 9 5	171 17 1
Surgeon of the Line,	0 9 5	171 17 1

War Office, Jan. 25. 1798.

By his Majesty's command,

W. WINDHAM.

An order has been issued from the War-office for all officers on leave of absence from their respective corps, now doing duty in Great-Britain, Ireland, Guernsey, or Jersey, to join them without the least delay.

Orders have been issued from the War-office, for such a detachment of each regiment of militia as the Adjutant-General shall direct, to be marched to its own county town, and there remain till farther orders.

On account of the delays and difficulties attending the arrangements of the sureties, the appointments of Pay-masters have not yet received the approbation of his Majesty.

The 84th regiment, now at the Cape, are under orders for the East-Indies, as is also the 29th dragoons, now at Winchester.

The 13th and 26th dragoons are on their passage from the West-Indies.

The 34th and 35th regiments are under orders for Ireland.

The American merchants held another meeting yesterday, when the result of an interview with Mr Pitt, on the subject of the proposed convoy, was communicated. It was to the following effect: That Government had no objections to American ships taking the benefit of any convoy that might be appointed for British vessels, but that they could not consent to grant them particular protection; or, in other words to appoint separate convoys for them, unless the Legislature of the United States consented to place British on the same footing with American bottoms. Goods conveyed to that country in British ships, pay at present a duty of double the amount of that charged upon those imported in American bottoms, which, of course constitutes a very great advantage in favour of the latter; and under such circumstances, to protect the American ships, would be to allow them all the benefits which British vessels derive from our naval force; while the American Government, by their double charges, discourage the English merchant from trading with the United States in his own ships. Such is the present state of this business. Another meeting of the merchants we understand, was appointed for this day.

The preparations at Toulon, Brest, Dunkirk, and other ports, in building and repairing vessels of different kinds, are carried on with so much activity, as may prove to our enemies that the plan of an invasion is not a vain threat. General Brune, appointed Ambassador to Naples, has not accepted that mission. He will command the first division of the Army of England.

A report has been circulated here, that the Pope, by advice of the Sacred College, has resigned to the King of Naples all his temporal authority, under an idea, that by these means he can avoid the threatened hostilities, and prevent the deplacement of his divine power.—This report, however, needs confirmation. It appears by the message of the Cisalpine Republic, that the army of the new Republic amounts to 2000 men.

We undertake to contradict, on the most respectable authority, the account of the arrival of a gentleman from Paris, with dispatches to the Danish Minister, which have been laid before his Majesty. Count Wedel Jarlsberg denies a knowledge of any such communication.

Mr. Justice Boyd retires from the Court of King's Bench in Ireland, in consequence of a declining state of health. His seat on the Bench is to be filled by Robert Day, Esq. representative in Parliament for the borough of Ardfret, and chairman of the sessions at Kilmainham.

The proceedings at a late meeting, at the Crown and Anchor Tavern, under the ſanction of the ſitting Chairman, furniſhed much ſpeculation;—we have now ſimply to ſtate, that his Majeſty has ſignified his pleaſure, that the Duke of Norfolk ſhould be diſmiſſed from his appointment of Lord Lieutenant of the Weſt Riding of the county of York, and alſo from the command of the militia of that riding.

What is added in certain morning papers, that all the officers of the Weſt York militia have, in conſequence, ſignified their determination to reſign, admits of a doubt for the moment, as it was not till late yeſterday that the above communication was made to his Grace himſelf, by the Duke of Portland, in his official capacity.

Letters have been received at the Admiralty Office from Vice-Admiral Lutwidge, commanding his Majeſty's ſhips at the Nore, and from Captain Sir W. G. Fairfax of his Majeſty's ſhip Venerable, at Chatham, containing offers of voluntary contributions for the public ſervice from the Captains, Officers, Seamen, and Marines of the ſhips and veſſels at thoſe places.

A Gentleman went yeſterday to the Bank to make a tender of his dividends on the loyalty loan for the whole year, and which would much more than doubly cover his aſſeſſed taxes. Objections were made to receiving ſuch a ſubſcription, on the ground that they were not prepared for contributions of that nature. As the plan, however, we have reaſon to believe, will be ſubmitted to higher authority, we have reaſon to hope it will be adopted, as it would no doubt produce a very conſiderable ſum. The ſacrifice of the whole of the dividends of that ſtock might be made by its holders; and it would be equally beneficial to Government to be enabled to retain a million as to receive it.

A general meeting of the merchants and citizens of London, who ſigned their names to certain reſolutions at Grocers Hall, early in the preſent war, is about to be convened, for the purpoſe of calling the public attention to the plan of voluntary contributions. A previous ſelect meeting was held at the Manſion Houſe on Monday.

The Bank has given notice, that on the 5th inſt. it will be ready to exchange all its one and two pound notes, in circulation, for caſh.

The Drapers Company ſubſcribed yeſterday the ſum of 1000l. at the Bank, as a voluntary contribution to the State.

CAMBRIDGE, Jan. 31.

This afternoon a Grace paſſed the Senate, to empower the Univerſity to give one thouſand pounds to the ſubſcription now open for receiving voluntary patriotic gifts.

A ſecond Grace was at the ſame time propoſed to the Senate, for adding to the above ſum another thouſand pounds; which was thrown out on a diviſion in the upper houſe, the numbers being,

Placets	22	Non-placets	22

A notice has been iſſued from the Bank, cautioning all perſons from receiving light gold, of which there are great quantities in circulation.

The Lord Chancellor and Lord Thurlow have each had long interviews within theſe few days, with his Royal Highneſs the Prince of Wales; and we learn with the higheſt ſatisfaction, that a perfect reconciliation between his Royal Highneſs and his amiable Princeſs is likely to be the reſult.

Lord Pembroke, Generals Gwynne and Garth, are placed on the Staff to command the encampment, the enſuing ſummer, in the vicinity of Weymouth.

The American Government had put off giving any orders for arming againſt France until this preſent month of February, waiting the reſult of the negociation at Paris. We need not doubt what will be the reſult; for a war between the two countries ſeems inevitable. The Directory has not yet deigned to afford the American Commiſſioners the honour of an audience.

The American Bank is in ſo flouriſhing a ſituation, that it has made a ſurplus dividend of one per cent. upon bank ſhares, and has a reſidue of 97,000 dollars. But the Bank has not bound itſelf down to continue this rate of intereſt. The flouriſhing ſtate of the Bank is rendered the more ſtriking, as during the laſt year, it has expended the ſum of 200,000 dollars on new buildings.

The Princeſs Auguſta of Saxony is ſhortly to be married to the Archduke Charles. She gives, with her hand, a portion of twenty millions of florins, (2,300,000l. Sterling.) The huſband of this Princeſs is alſo entitled, by the Conſtitution of 1791, to the reverſion of the ſovereignty of Poland.

The Baron de Staël has been re-appointed by the King of Sweden as his ambaſſador extraordinary to the French Republic.

The following letter has been addreſſed to the Merchants of Liverpool, by the Secretary of the Admiralty:—

Admiralty Office, Jan. 26.

I am commanded by my Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty to acquaint you, in anſwer to your application to their Lordſhips, of the 20th inſtant, on the part of the Merchants, Manufacturers, &c. of Liverpool, to North America, that a convoy for the veſſels bound to that coaſt, is appointed to ſail from Spithead on the 1ſt of March, and will call off Falmouth for ſuch trade as may be aſſembled there, from Liverpool, Glaſgow and Briſtol.

(Signed) EVAN NEPEAN.

Meſſrs. Humble, Holland and Hurry, Liverpool.

LOSS OF THE TRIBUNE.

HALIFAX, NOV. 24.

As a melancholy contraſt to the intelligence from Europe, we are impelled, with the utmoſt diſtreſs, to ſtate the dreadful fate of his Majeſty's ſhip Tribune, of 44 guns, commanded by Captain Barker. This ſhip coming into the harbour on Thurſday laſt, ſtruck on the ſhoals of Tarumcap. The tide being ſomewhat ebbed, every exertion to relieve her proved ineffectual, and remained there till near eleven the ſame night, previous to which it blew a violent heavy gale nearly E. S. E. The guns, except one for ſignals, and every other weighty article, being thrown overboard, the ſhip thus relieved, floated a little before high water, when the gale blew ſtroneſt; her rudder having been knocked off, the ſhip leaking exceſſively, and every thing in the greateſt confuſion, all attempts to gain the harbour were impracticable. At this dreadful moment, Lieutenants Campbell and North, of the Fuſiliers, who had been on board to offer their aſſiſtance, quitted the ſhip intending to lay under her lee and wait the event: but the ſea ran too high to admit of it. The ſhip drifted directly before the wind, and within a ſmall diſtance of the craggy ſhore juſt below Herring Cove, where ſhe foundered—and, terrible to relate, (except eleven ſeamen and marines, and one petty officer) every ſoul on board periſhed.

The number of men belonging to the ſhip is ſtated to have been upwards of 240; excluſive of which, about 16 non-commiſſioned officers and privates of the R. N. S. regiment, Mr Rackum of the navy-yard, and (we mention with peculiar regret) Lieutenant James of the N. S. regiment, an aimable and deſerving young officer, who had gone on board from motives of humanity, met the ſame fate.

Le Tribune came out with the Quebec Convoy; ſhe is ſaid to have been a moſt beautiul frigate, and was lately captured by the Unicorn, Captain Williams, June 7, 1796.

LLOYD'S LIST, February 2.

THE Pilgrim, of 16 guns, Fraſer, engaged the ſurprize, of 20 guns, and Vangeur of 16 guns, on the windward coaſt of Africa, for four glaſſes, and captured the Vangeur.

The Fame, Burſenbury, from Bremen to Baltimore, has been taken on the coaſt of America, by the Brutus privateer, off Porto Rico, and given up, after putting a number of priſoners on board.

The Surprize, Johns, from London, is on ſhore on Neath Bar.

The Galliott, Dootje Kraamer, Kleyn, with deals, is towed into Weymouth, nearly full of water.

The Friends Endeavour, Jenkins, from London to Falmouth, is on ſhore at Newhaven.

The Liberty, Le Geyt, from Oporto to Waterford, is taken and carried into France.

The Fortune, ——, from London to St Kitt's, is reported to be taken and carried into St Euſtatia.

The Eliza, Harrington, from Amſterdam to Philadelphia, is taken on the coaſt of America, and ſent for the Weſt Indies.

The Paris, Owen, from London to Liverpool, and the Atkinſon, Bull, from London to Bridport, are on ſhore near Ramſgate; the latter is ſince got off.

The Thomas, Willoughby, was captured 14th September, in lat. 4. ſouth, and ſent for the Iſles of France.

The Tillicherry, Baker, from Bengal to London, is got into Ramſgate after being on ſhore on the Sandwich Flatts.

The Minerva, Blanice, from Bengal to London, is got into Ramſgate with loſs of anchors and cables.

The Caſtor, Salkeld, from Bengal, having been run foul of in the Downs, by the Minerva, Blaney, is on ſhore near Ramſgate. The cargo is expected to be ſaved.

The Preſident, Smith, from Liverpool, taken by a French privateer, is carried into Porto Rico.

The John, Folger, from Hambro', to Philadelphia, is wrecked in the Delaware.

The Muſquito, White, from Newfoundland, to Poole, is taken and carried into France.

The Venus, Tucker, from Newfoundland, to Portugal, is taken and carried into Vigo.

The Squib, Neck, from Newfoundland, to England, is taken and carried into Rochelle.

The Jane, Shepherd, from Newfoundland, to England, is taken and carried into Nantes.

The African Queen, Buckle, from Africa, to Briſtol, is taken on the windward coaſt of Africa.

The Siſters, Allard, from London, to Halifax, was loſt in a gale of wind, 13th November, near Halifax.

WINDS AT DEAL.

Jan. 30. S.W.—31. W.S.W. blows hard.—Feb. 1. W.S.W.

MAILS.

Arrived, Ireland, 5.—Hamburgh, 0.—New York, 1.
Out, Ireland, 2.—Hamburgh, 3.—Liſbon, 0.

—STOCKS.—

No buſineſs done this day at the Stock Exchange.

Caledonian Mercury.

EDINBURGH—FEBRUARY 5.

FACULTY OF ADVOCATES.

MY LORD, *Edinburgh, 2d Feb.* 1798.

AT this great and momentuous criſis of public affairs, when the exiſtence of the Britiſh Empire, and the preſervation of our lives, liberties, and properties, muſt depend on an extraordinary exertion to be made by all ranks and orders of men, in tendering not only their perſonal ſervices, but in contributing pecuniary aid towards the defence and protection of the country from thoſe imminent dangers to which it is expoſed; we, as members of the Faculty of Advocates, a body which has ever diſtinguiſhed itſelf by a zealous and patriotic regard for the great intereſts of the nation, and the maintenance of our laws and liberties, beg leave to ſuggeſt to your Lordſhip, as our Dean, the high propriety of the Faculty making a voluntary offer, towards the ſupport of government, and the preſſing exegencies of the ſtate, of a part of thoſe funds which belong to us as a ſociety; and which, having undergone a progreſſive improvement of late years, are at preſent in a very proſperous ſituation. We conceive that there is no purpoſe of a limited nature, however intereſting, that ought not to give way to the great object of our National Preſervation. For this end, ſacrifices muſt be made, and thoſe great and univerſal.

We, therefore, humbly requeſt your Lordſhip to call a general meeting of the Faculty, for the purpoſe of taking into conſideration the expediency of their making a voluntary offer to Government of ſuch part of their funds, as, on a due regard to their extent, and the purpoſes of application, it ſhall be judged proper, adequate, and honourable for them to beſtow.

We have the honour to be,

MY LORD,

Your Lordſhip's moſt obedient and moſt humble ſervants,

Ad. Rolland	James Ofwald	Ro. Craigie
Claud I. Boſwell	Pat. Murray	James Glaſford
Alex. Fraſer Tytler	David Boyle	David Williamſon
Wm. Robertſon	Geo. Abercromby	William Erſkine
Charles Brown	Jas. Montgomery	J. Wolfe Murray
Geo. Fergusſon	Ar. Campbell	John Burnett
Cha. Hope	Will. Stewart	Ja. Turnbull
John Connell	Robert Davidſon	T. Thomſon
William Tait	Walter Scott	James Gordon
Jn. Anſtruther	J. J. Edmonſtone	Alex. Irving
Andrew Balfour	David Monypenny	W. Rae
Neil Fergusſon	Simon Fraſer	Rob. Corbet
David Hume	A. Campbell, jun.	W. Max. Moriſon.
James Clerk	Ed. M'Cormick	

To the Right Hon. Robert Dundas, &c. &c.

Edinburgh, Feb. 3. 1798.

(BY ORDER OF THE DEAN.)

SIR,

In conſequence of the above letter, the Dean requeſts you to attend a General Meeting of the Faculty of Advocates, on Tueſday next the 6th inſt. in the Library, at one o'clock afternoon.

I am with due reſpect, Sir,
Your moſt obedient humble ſervant,
ALEXANDER BROWN, Cl. Fac.

Died at Banff, upon the 2d inſt. Mr. JOHN REID, Writer in Banff.

On Saturday the 3d inſt. died at Roſend Caſtle, near Burntiſland, MURDOCH CAMPBELL, Eſq. of Roſend.

Died, at Glaſgow, on the 1ſt inſt. at an advanced age, Mrs JEAN HALL, daughter of the late Robert Hall, Eſq. of Fullbar.

Died, at Stirling, 24th ult. Miſs MARGARET ANDERSON, daughter of Mr William Anderſon, bookſeller.

On Monday laſt, THOMAS ELLIOT, hatter in Newcaſtle in whoſe ſhop the late dreadful fire in Dean-ſtreet began, was apprehended on a charge of wilfully cauſing the ſame; and after an examination of witneſſes, which took up the greater part of that day and Tueſday, he was fully committed to Newgate to take his trial for the offence.

Seven ſail of the line, three frigates, and two ſloops of war, are arrived at Bantry Bay, under the command of Commodore DUCKWORTH, for the protection of the ſouthern coaſt of Ireland.

On Friday, while ſome ſailors were digging in the channel of the water, immediately above Leith Bridge; they found a 24 lib. ſhot ſunk above four feet deep; ſtrongly encruſted round—It muſt have remained there a long time.

This day, the High Court of Juſticiary is proceeding in the trial of THOMAS COLTHORD, accuſed of running his cart over a child near to Haddington, in conſequence of which the child died.—The libel is reſtricted to an arbitrary puniſhment. The reſult in our next.

Among the ways and means by which the Miniſter means to provide for the intereſt of the new loan, are ſaid to be the following:—A tax of 25l. a year upon barriſters; one of 15l. a year upon attorneys; and a conſiderable diminution of the draw back on ſugar. Some proviſion relative to the drawback on ſugars has been long expected; for under the preſent ratio, Britiſh ſugars are cheaper at Hamburgh than in England.

The bad treatment which the French priſoners are ſuppoſed to receive in this country ſeems greatly to occupy the public mind in France. In the Council of Five Hundred, a report was made on the ſubject, in which the reporter, Riou, ſtated as facts, a number of the moſt ſhocking cruelties. It cannot be doubted either that the French have received on this ſubject the moſt ſcandalous miſrepreſentations, or that they are guilty of the moſt ſhameful falſehoods. The moſt ſatisfactory evidence has been produced that the French priſoners are treated with humanity and attention. It is of importance to contradict the groſs falſehoods circulated in France on this head, becauſe a belief that they are true might occaſion a very unjuſt recrimination upon our countrymen who have fallen into the hands of the enemy.

On the 22d ult. ſix perſons belonging to a gang of houſebreakers, who have committed various depredations in the neighbourhood of Dublin, were tried at Kilmainham, and all found guilty.—*Death.*

Shipping Intelligence.

—ARRIVED AT LEITH—

Feb. 5. Maria, Jamieſon, from Glaſgow, goods.
Ketty, Wiſhart, from Newcaſtle, do.
Commercial Packet, Moſely, from London, do.
Good Intent, Rattray, from Anſtruther, do.
Barbara, Caw, from Perth, grain.
Vine, Wilſon, from Guernſey, with wine.
Two Brothers, Butcher, prize to Capt. Ogilvy.
Endeavour, Laing, from Perth, with malt.
Two Brothers, Murray, from Dundee, with wheat.

The Elizabeth, Smith, from Newfoundland, arrived in the Clyde, on the 2d of February.

Saturday, the Amſterdam Packet arrived in the Clyde from New York.

—CLEARED OUT OF THE CLYDE.—

Jan. 31. Glaſgow, Gammel, New Providence, goods.
Feb. 2. Mary, Lyon, St Vincent, goods.

—GLASGOW TONNAGE LIST.—

Juno, Collins, is arrived at Martinique, from Lancaſter.
Venus, ——, at Ely from Guernſey.
Jean and Rachael, Duda, at Virgini from the Clyde.

Theatre-Royal.

By deſire of the Right Hon. the Counteſs of BALCARRAS,
On WEDNESDAY, Feb. 7. will be preſented,
A new Manuſcript Comedy, never acted here, called
THE HEIR AT LAW.

With the original Epilogue by Mr ROCK, Mr MELVIN, Mr LEE LEWES, Mr CAMPBELL, Mr DENMAN, Mr SCRIVEN, Miſs BIOOS, Mrs HORADOW, and Mrs KEMBLE.

Daniel Dowlas (Baron Duberly) — Mr ROCK.
Stedfaſt — Mr WOODS.
Dick Dowlas, Mr MELVIN.—Zekiel, Mr SCRIVEN.
Cicely Homeſpun — Mrs KEMBLE.

To which will be added, a Muſical Farce, called
THE PADLOCK
Leonora — Mrs HINDMHRSH.

Between the Play and Farce, a favourite DUET in character,
TO THE MEMORY OF THE LATE ROBERT BURNS,
By Mr COOKE and Mr DENMAN.

On THURSDAY, Feb. 8. the Comic Opera of
THE MAID OF THE MILL.
WITH
THE LYING VALET.

☞ Mr KEMBLE has juſt received a new Manuſcript Play, with which he has been favoured by the Proprietor of Covent-Garden, called SECRETS WORTH KNOWING, written by Mr MORTON, author of A Cure for the Heart-Ache, and performing in London with equal ſucceſs.

It will be acted here on Wedneſday Feb. 14.

MR KEMBLE

Preſents his reſpects to the Public. He aſſures the Public, That THE CASTLE SPECTRE will be brought forward ſo ſoon as the appropriate ſcenery, dreſſes, and decorations, *which will be all entirely new*, can be got ready. On this occaſion, he takes the liberty of declaring, That, even on a moderate calculation, the ſplendid manner in which he means this piece ſhall be repreſented muſt be attended with an expence far exceeding any other Play that ever was brought forward in this kingdom; and, although labouring under various diſadvantages unknown to any of his predeceſſors, he is reſolved to convince a candid Public, that he is not unmindful of the great ſupport he has experienced from their indulgence in his official capacity. Actuated therefore by gratitude and inclination, he hopes to prove himſelf not entirely unworthy of the flattering patronage which has been beſtowed upon him.

The ſcenery deſigned by Mr NASMITH, and painted by himſelf, with the aſſiſtance of Mr COOPER, &c.

The ſubjects of the new ſcenery will be explained in future advertiſements.

Thoſe Ladies who have already taken places for the firſt night of THE CASTLE SPECTRE are reſpectfully informed, That, on account of the neceſſary preparations, the Play cannot be acted in leſs than three weeks from this date (February 3d) the plan of the Boxes will be immediately opened, for the firſt, ſecond and third nights repreſentation.

PERTHSHIRE LIGHT DRAGOONS.

Subſcription for Defence of the Country.

Head Quarters, Hexham, 31ſt January 1798.

THE Officers, Quarter-maſters, non-commiſſioned Officers, and Privates of the Perthſhire regiment of Fencible Light Dragoons, *unanimouſly reſolve* to ſubſcribe the ſum of 381l. 3s. being twelve days full pay, each according to their reſpective ranks, to the fund now raiſing by voluntary contribution for the defence of the religion, conſtitution, and happineſs of Great Britain. We hope that our country will accept of this as a ſmall teſtimony of our confirmed attachment to that cauſe, to ſupport which we early ſtood forward, and as a renewed pledge of our reſolved determination and unabated zeal for the protection and defence of our beloved Sovereign, and glorious conſtitution.

Signed, at deſire and in preſence of the regiment,
A. MUIR MACKENZIE,
Major Commanding P. L. D.

The regiment requeſts the Commanding Officer to inſert the above in ſuch news-papers as he may think proper.

SPLENDID EDITION OF DOUGLAS,

WITH SIX ELEGANT ENGRAVINGS.

Price to Subſcribers 7s. 6d.—To Non-Subſcribers 10s. 6d.

GEORGE REID and CO. reſpectfully inform their Friends and the Public, That, owing to ſome unforeſeen circumſtances, it has not been in their power to publiſh this Work ſo ſoon as mentioned in the original propoſals. In the courſe of this month, however, they have every reaſon to expect the publication will certainly take place.

While G. R. and Co. think it their duty to apologize for this ſhort delay, to thoſe who have already done them the honour of becoming ſubſcribers, they cannot omit the opportunity now afforded, of returning their beſt acknowledgments to the Author, for the very obliging manner in which he was pleaſed to take the trouble of correcting all the proof ſheets. By a confeſſion ſo truly flattering, they have the vanity to think, that the edition of DOUGLAS now offered to the patronage of the public, will not only be the moſt correct, but, perhaps, the *only* genuine copy of the many hundreds of thouſands of that moſt ineſtimable performance, which has iſſued from the Preſs ſince its firſt repreſentation.

Of the ENGRAVINGS, both as to deſign and execution, G. R. and Co. though they do not preſume to be competent judges themſelves, have yet the ſatisfaction to ſay, that they are thought well of by artiſts. It was the wiſh of the publiſhers to have every embelliſhment to a work which has done ſo much honour to this country, executed by Gentlemen of this country. That every execution has been uſed on their parts, G. R. and Co. cannot entertain a doubt. That theſe exertions will do them honour, in the eyes of a diſcerning public, they are not without hopes.

Subſcriptions continue to be received by George Reid and Co. Baillie's Land, oppoſite Magdalene Chapel, Cowgate, and by thoſe entruſted with ſubſcription papers.

Thoſe who wiſh to patroniſe this undertaking, will be pleaſed to ſend in their names, a liſt of ſubſcribers being to accompany the work; and the publiſhers having reſolved, immediately after the publication, to raiſe the price to Half-a-Guinea.

*** At the Printing Office of George Reid and Co. and of the booksellers, may be had, the firſt four Numbers of the THEATRICAL CENSOR, to be continued weekly.

TO CREDITORS.

THAT two general meetings of the Creditors of JOHN DICKIE and CO. Grocers in Edinburgh, and ALEXANDER DICKIE there, were held in John's Coffee-houſe between the 17th and 31ſt ult. when a ſtate of their affairs were laid before the meetings, but nothing concluſive has been adopted.

As many of the Creditors have not yet attended, and the goods on hand being of a periſhable nature, therefore the Creditors preſent at the laſt meeting recommended another general meeting to be held in the above place, on Wedneſday the 14th February curr. at 12 o'clock noon, when it is particularly requeſted that *all* the Creditors will attend by themſelves or their doers, properly authorized to finally determine on what is proper to be done for the general intereſt.—It is alſo requeſted that *all* thoſe having claims againſt either John Dickie and Co. or Alexander Dickie, will immediately lodge the ſame, with affidavits thereon, with Mr. Peter Scott, Kincaid's Court, the truſtee appointed by the Creditors.

To the CREDITORS of
The VISCOUNT OF ARBUTHNOT.

THE Truſtees for the Creditors of the Viſcount of Arbuthnot, requeſt a meeting of all the Creditors, or their agents, on Thurſday the 15th of February current, at two o'clock, in the Royal Exchange Coffeehouſe, when the Truſtees will lay before them a ſtate of the truſt affairs, and other important matters, which may enable them more effectually to procure ſpeedy payment.

ESTATE OF
NORTHBAR OR SEMPILL-HOUSE,
IN RENFREWSHIRE.

To be Sold, in one, two, or ſuch number of lots as purchaſers may incline,

THE ESTATE of NORTHBAR or SEMPILL-HOUSE, lying within the pariſhes of Inchinnan and Erſkine, and ſhire of Renfrew.

It conſiſts of between 200 and 300 acres of arable land, and is agreeably and conveniently ſituated on the ſouth banks of the Clyde, about ten miles from Glaſgow, and between three and four miles from Paiſley, with turnpike roads and water carriage to both.

The day and place of ſale, and further particulars will be ſpecified in a future advertiſement. In the meantime application may be made to Charles Selkrig, accountant, or Robert Stewart, writer, Edinburgh.

LANDS IN PERTHSHIRE FOR SALE.

To be SOLD by public roup, within the Royal Exchange Coffeehouſe, on Wedneſday the 7th February curr. betwixt the hours of two and three o'clock afternoon,

THE Eſtate of KINNAIRD, beautifully ſituated on the ſouth ſide of the Tay, ſix miles above Dunkeld.

This eſtate, whether it is to be conſidered with a view to the pleaſures and amuſements of the country, or with a view to improvement, will be found ſuperior to moſt Highland eſtates of the ſame extent. There are two houſes on the property, fit for the accommodation of genteel families, and which have been long in great requeſt for ſummer reſidence. Their ſituation is romantic, and the rocks and riſing ground by which they are ſheltered are beautifully wooded.—In the river, on the banks of which they are ſituated, there is excellent ſalmon and trout fiſhing, either with the rod or net, and the eſtate abounds with game of every kind.

The whole of the eſtate is under leaſe, but the leaſes of the principal farms expire in five years; and beſides a garden and orchard, there are upwards of one hundred acres under wood in the proprietor's poſſeſſion.

Further particulars will be learned by applying to Donald M'Lean, writer to the ſigner, who has powers to conclude a private bargain betwixt and the day of ſale.

ARGYLESHIRE.

To be SOLD by public roup, within the Royal Exchange Coffeehouſe, Edinburgh, upon Wedneſday the 7th day of February curr. at two o'clock afternoon,

THE following LANDS, lying in the Diviſion of Lorn and County of Argyle:

I.—The Lands of GALLANACHS, free rent about 30l. on which there is a tack current for fifteen years from Whitſunday laſt.

II.—The Lands of ARDEORANS, free rent about 55l. No tack.

III.—The Lands of ARDINTALLINE, free rent about 30l. No tack.

IV.—The Lands of DUNAUCH, and Shealing thereof, free rent about 105l. Sterling, on tack, which expires at Whitſunday 1802.

The lands are agreeably ſituated on the ſea coaſt. The ſoil is excellent, capable of great improvement, and equally adapted for tillage or paſture; and there are woods, both natural and planted on each of the lots. Upon lot 1ſt there is a good manſion-houſe and offices. The whole lands are low rented.

For further particulars apply to Mr Keith, accountant, or to Henry Davidſon, writer to the ſigner, Edinburgh.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC ROUP,

Within the Royal Exchange Coffeehouſe, on the 20th of March 1798, at two o'clock afternoon,

THE Lands of SMITHYHILL, lying in the pariſh of Strickathro', and county of Forfar, within three miles of the town of Brechin, bounded, on the ſouth by the water of Cruick, and on the north by the Weſt Water.

Theſe lands conſiſt of about 102 acres arable, of an excellent quality, and in a high ſtate of cultivation, about eight acres of good paſture on the banks of the above waters, and there will be ſold along with them, about 20 acres of improveable moor of the adjoining lands of Muirtown.

The rent of the arable land and paſture, excluſive of the moor, is only 168l. but as the preſent tenant lately paid a conſiderable premium for an aſſignment to the leaſe, he lets at a rent of about 240l. and a ſtill farther addition may be depended on at the expiry of the leaſe, which expires in 1809.

The teinds are valued and nearly exhauſted, and including theſe the public burdens do not exceed 7l. ſterling. The lands are to be held feu of Mr Turnbull of Muirtown, for a trifling feu-duty.

A conſiderable part of the price may remain for ſome time in the purchaſer's hands, on proper ſecurity.

For further particulars, application may be made to Mr Turnbull, at Muirtown, by Brechin, who will ſhow the lands; or to Alexander Crombie, advocate in Aberdeen, or John Moriſon, writer to the ſigner.

THE BISHOP OF LANDAFF'S PAMPHLET.

AN ADDRESS TO THE PEOPLE OF GREAT BRITAIN, BY R. WATSON, LORD BISHOP OF LANDAFF.

(Concluded.)

"France reproaches us with being the tyrants of the ocean; and we all remember the armed neutrality, which was entered into by the maritime ſtates of Europe during the American war. It originated, as was ſaid, from our aſſuming a dominion on the ſeas, which the law of nations did not allow. I cannot enter in the diſcuſſion of this queſtion here; and it is leſs neceſſary to do it any where, as it has been ably diſcuſſed many years ago. I ſincerely hope the accuſation againſt us is not juſt; for no tyranny either can be, or ought to be laſting. I am an utter enemy to all dominion founded in mere power, unaccompanied with a juſt regard to the rights of individuals or nations. Continental ſtates, however, ought to make ſome allowance for our zeal in claiming, and our energy in maintaining, a ſuperiority at ſea; our inſular ſituation gives us a right which they cannot plead; they have fortreſſes for their defence againſt their enemies; but fleets are the fortreſſes of Great Britain.

"We wiſh to preſerve our ſuperiority at ſea for our own advantage, but other nations are not unintereſted in our doing it. If by the voluntary aſſiſtance of Spain and Holland, by the conſtrained concurrence of what was Venice, by the improvident acquieſcence of Ruſſia, Sweden, Denmark, and the other naval powers of Europe or America, the trident of the ocean (for ſome one nation muſt poſſeſs it) ſhould be transferred from Great Britain to France, they will all have cauſe to lament its having exchanged its maſter. They may at preſent think otherwiſe, and be pleaſed with the proſpect of our humiliation (I ſpeak not this as if I thought that humiliation would happen, for no man has an higher confidence in our navy than I have) but I ſpeak it with a prophetic warning to thoſe nations, that they may ſee the error of their politics before it becomes impoſſible to retrieve it. If France becomes as great by ſea as ſhe is become by land, Europe will have no hope but that her chains may be light.

"The channels of commerce, were they open alike to the enterprize of all nations, are ſo numerous and copious in the four quarters of the globe, that the induſtry of all the manufacturers in Europe might be fully employed in ſupplying them. America is doubling her numbers, and will for many years want ſupplies from the manufactories of Great Britain. Africa will in time civilize her millions, and afford for centuries a market for the commodities of all Europe. What folly is it then in civilized, what wickedneſs in Chriſtian ſtates, to be engaged every ten or twenty years in deſtroying millions of men, for the protection or the acquiſition of arbitrary monopolies?

"There ſtill remains another ſubject which I am moſt anxious to recommend to your ſerious conſideration—the attempts of bad men to rob you of your religion.

"It is now ſomewhat more than ſeventy years, ſince certain men who eſteemed themſelves philoſophers, and who, unqueſtionably were men of talents, began in different parts of the continent, but eſpecially in France and Germany, to attack the Chriſtian religion. The deſign has been carried on by them and others, under various denominations, from that time to the preſent hour. In order to accompliſh their end, they have publiſhed an infinity of books, ſome of them diſtinguiſhed by wit and ridicule, unbecoming the vaſt importance of the ſubject, and all ſtuffed with falſe quotations and ignorant or deſigned miſrepreſentations of ſcripture, or filled with objections againſt human corruptions of faith, and for which Chriſtianity cannot be accountable.

"A ſimilar attempt, I have reaſon to believe, has for ſome years been carrying on amongſt ourſelves, and by the ſame means. Irreligious pamphlets have been circulated with great induſtry, ſold at a ſmall price, or given away to the loweſt of the people, in every great town in the kingdom. The profane ſtyle of theſe pamphlets is ſuited to the taſte of the wicked, and the confident aſſertions which they contain are well calculated to impoſe on the underſtanding of the unlearned; and it is among the wicked and the ignorant that the enemies of religion and government are endeavouring to propogate their tenets.

"It is here ſuppoſed that the enemies of religion are alſo the enemies of government; but this muſt be underſtood with ſome reſtriction. There are, it may be ſaid, many deiſts in this country, who are ſenſible of the advantages of a regular government, and who would be as unwilling as the moſt orthodox believers in the kingdom, that our own ſhould be overturned—this may be true—but it is true alſo, that they who wiſh to overthrow the government are not only, generally ſpeaking, unbelievers themſelves, but that they found their hopes of ſucceſs in the infidelity of the common people. They are ſenſible that no government can long ſubſiſt, if the bulk of the people have no reverence for a ſupreme being, no fear of perjury, no apprehenſion of futurity, no check from conſcience; and foreſeeing the rapine, deva[illegible]ation, and bloodſhed, which uſually attend the laſt convulſions of a ſtate ſtruggling for its political exiſtence, they wiſh to prepare proper actors for this dreadful cataſtrophe, by brutalizing mankind; for it is by religion more than any other principle of human nature, that men are diſtinguiſhed from brutes.

"The maſs of the people has, in all ages and countries, been the mean of effectuating great revolutions, both good and bad. The phyſical ſtrength of the bulk of a nation is irreſiſtible, but it is incapable of ſelf-direction. It is the inſtrument which wiſe, brave, and virtuous men uſe for the extinction of tyranny, under whatever form of government it may exiſt; and it is the inſtrument alſo, which men of bad morals, deſperate fortunes, and licentious principles, uſe for the ſubverſion of every government, however juſt in its origin, however equitable in its adminiſtration, however conducive to the ends for which ſociety has been eſtabliſhed among mankind. It is againſt the machinations of theſe men, ſecret or open, ſolitary or aſſociated, that I wiſh to warn you; they will firſt attempt to perſuade you that there is nothing after death, no heaven for the good, no hell for the wicked, that there is no God, or none who regards your actions; and when you ſhall be convinced of this, they will think you properly prepared to perpetrate every crime which may be neceſſary for the furtherance of their own deſigns, for the gratification of their ambition, their avarice, or their revenge.

"No civil, no eccleſiaſtical conſtitution can be ſo formed by human wiſdom as to admit of no improvement upon an increaſe of wiſdom; as to require no alteration when an alteration in the knowledge, manners, opinions, and circumſtances of a people has taken place.—But men ought to have the modeſty to know for what they are fitted, and the diſcretion to confine their exertions to ſubjects of which they have a competent knowledge.

"There is perhaps little difference in the ſtrength of memory, in the acuteneſs of diſcernment, in the ſolidity of judgment, in any of the intellectual powers on which knowledge depends, between a ſtateſman and a manufacturer, between the moſt learned divine and a mechanic—the chief difference conſiſts in their talents being applied to different ſubjects. All promote both the public good and their own, when they act within their proper ſpheres, and all do harm to themſelves, and others, when they go out of them. You would view with contempt a ſtateſman who ſhould undertake to regulate a great manufactory without having been brought up to buſineſs; or a divine, who ſhould become a mechanic without having learned his trade; but is not a mechanic, or manufacturer, ſtill more miſchievous and ridiculous, who affects to become a ſtateſman, or to ſolve the difficulties which occur in divinity? Now this is preciſely what the men I am cautioning you againſt wiſh you to do—they harrangue yoe on the diſorders o-our conſtitution, and propoſe remedies; they propound to you ſubtilties in metaphyſics and divinity, and deſire you to explain them; and becauſe you are not prepared to do this, or to anſwer all their objections to our government, they call upon you to reject religion, natural and revealed, as impoſtures, and to break up the conſtitution of the country, as an enormous maſs of inſupportable corruption.

"No one, I truſt, will ſuſpect the writer of contending that great abuſes in church or ſtate ought to be perpetuated, or of wiſhing that any one dogma of our holy religion ſhould not be diſcuſſed with decent freedom (for the more religion is tried, the more it will be refined;) but he does contend that the faith of unlearned Chriſtians ought not to be ſhaken by lies and blaſphemies; he does contend that it is better to tolerate abuſes, till they can be reformed by the counſels of the wiſeſt and the beſt men in the kingdom, than to ſubmit the removal of them to the frothy frequenters of ale-houſes, to the diſcontented declaimers againſt our eſtabliſhment, to the miſerable dregs of the nation who ſeek for diſtinction in public confuſion. An ancient fabric may by mere force be defaced and thrown down; but it requires the knowledge and caution of an architect to beautify and repair it. You are ſenſible that the moſt ingenious piece of mechaniſm may be ſpoiled by the play of a child, or broken to pieces by the blow of an ideot or a madman; and can you think that the machine of government, the moſt ingenious and complicated of all others, may not at once be diſpoiled of all its elegance, and deprived of all its functions, by the rude and bungling attempts of the unſkilful to amend its motion.

"I have not time to lay before you the riſe and progreſs of that infidelity with reſpect to revealed religion—of that ſcepticiſm with reſpect to natural religion—of that inſanity with reſpect to government, which have, by their combined influence overwhelmed with calamity one of the mightieſt ſtates in Europe, and which menace with deſtruction every other. I have not time to ſhew you, by detailed quotations from the writings of the French and German philoſophers, that the ſuperſtition of the church of Rome made them infidels—that a miſapprehenſion of the extent of human knowledge made them ſceptics—and that the tyranny of the continental governments made them enemies of all government, except of that ſilly ſyſtem of democratic liberty and equality, which never has had, nor ever can have a permanent eſtabliſhment amongſt mankind.

"Though I cannot, in this ſhort and general addreſs, enter fully or deeply into theſe matters, I may be allowed to ſay to theſe philoſophers, How has it happened, that men of your penetration, in ſhunning one vice, have fallen like fools into its oppoſite? Does it follow, that Jeſus Chriſt wrought no miracles, becauſe the church of Rome has pretended to work many? Does it follow, that the apoſtles were not honeſt men, becauſe there have been prieſts, biſhops, and Popes who were hypocrites? Is the Chriſtian Religion to be ridiculed as more abſurd than Paganiſm, to be vilified as leſs credible than Mahometaniſm, to be repreſented as impious and abominable, becauſe men, in oppoſition to every precept of Chriſt, and to every practice of the apoſtles, have worſhipped images, prayed to dead men, believed in tranſubſtantion, granted indulgences, erected inquiſitions, and roaſted honeſt men alive for not complying with their ſuperſtition?

"With reſpect to natural religion, I would ſay to them, You complain, that you cannot comprehend the creation of the univerſe, nor the providence of God; and, is this, your want of ability to become as wiſe as your maker, a reaſon for doubting whether there ever was a creation, and whether there is a providence?—What ſhould you think of a neſt of reptiles, which, being immured in a dark corner of one of the loweſt apartments of a magnificent houſe, ſhould affect to argue againſt the houſe having ever been built, or its being then taken care of. You are thoſe reptiles with reſpect to your knowledge of the time when God created, and the manner in which he ſtill takes care of the world.—You cannot, you tell us, reconcile the omniſcience of God with the freedom of man—is this a reaſon for your doubting of the freedom which you feel you poſſeſs, or of the power of God to underſtand the nature of what he has made?—You cannot comprehend how it is poſſible for an immaterial being to be acted upon by material organs of ſenſe—will you therefore deny the exiſtence of your ſoul as a ſubſtance diſtinct from your body?—Do you not perceive that it muſt equally ſurpaſs your underſtanding, how matter acting upon matter can produce any thing but motion, can give riſe to perception, thought, will, memory, to all thoſe intellectual powers, by which arts and ſciences are invented and indefinitely improved?

"With reſpect to government, I would ſay to them—admitting that there is a natural equality amongſt mankind, does it follow that there may not be, or that there ought not to be an inſtituted inequality? Admitting that men, before they enter into ſociety, are free from the dominion of each other, does it follow that they may not voluntarily relinquiſh the liberty of a ſtate of nature, in order that they may enjoy the comfort and obtain the ſecurity of a ſtate of ſociety? Can there be no juſt government, becauſe there is and has been much oppreſſion in the world, no political freedom in Great Britain, becauſe there was, during the monarchy, little in France; where there is, probably, ſtill leſs than there was? Does it follow that there ought to be no diſtinction in ſociety, with reſpect to rank or riches, becauſe there are none in a ſtate of nature; though nature herſelf has made a great difference amongſt the individuals of our ſpecies as to health, ſtrength, judgment, genius, as to all thoſe powers which, either in a ſtate of nature or ſociety, neceſſarily became the cauſes and occaſions of the ſuperiority of one man over another? Does it follow that rich men ought to be plundered, and men of rank degraded, becauſe a few may be found in every ſtate who have abuſed their pre-eminence, or miſapplied their wealth? In a word, does it follow that there ought to be no religion, no government, no ſubordination amongſt men, becauſe religion may degenerate into ſuperſtition, government into tyranny, and ſubordination into ſlavery?—As reaſonably might it be argued, that there ought to be no wine, becauſe ſome men may become drunkards; no meat, becauſe ſome men may become gluttons; no air, no fire, no water, becauſe theſe natural ſources of general felicity may accidentally become inſtruments of partial calamity.

"He who peruſes with attention the works of thoſe foreigners, who for the laſt ſeventy or eighty years have written againſt revealed or natural religion, and compares them with the writings of our Engliſh deiſts towards the end of the laſt and the beginning or middle of the preſent century, will perceive that the former have borrowed all their arguments and objections from the latter; he will perceive alſo that they are far inferior to them in learning and acuteneſs, but that they ſurpaſs them in ridicule, in audacity, in blaſphemy, in miſrepreſentation, in all the miſerable arts by which men are wont to defend a bad cauſe; they ſurpaſs them too in their miſchievous endeavours to diſſeminate their principles amongſt thoſe who, from their education, are leaſt qualified to refute their ſophiſtry.

"Juſtly may we call their reaſoning ſophiſtry, ſince it was not able to convince even themſelves. One of the moſt eminent of them (Voltaire) who had been a theiſt, a materialiſt, a disbeliever of a future ſtate all his days, aſked, with evident anxiety, a few years before his death, Is there a God ſuch as men ſpeak of? Is there a ſoul ſuch as people imagine? Is there any thing to hope for after death? He ſeems to have been conſiſtent in thing, but in his hatred of that goſpel which would have enlightened the obſcurity in which he was involved, and at once diſſipated all his doubts. As to his notions of government, he appears to have been as unſettled in them as in his religious ſentiments; for though he had been one of the moſt zealous apoſtles of liberty and equality, though he had attacked monarchical governments in all his writings with great bitterneſs, yet he at laſt confeſſed to one of the greateſt princes then in Europe, that he did not love the government of the loweſt orders—that he did not wiſh the re-eſtabliſhment of the Athenian democracy.

"Such are the inconſiſtencies of men who, by their profane diſputation againſt religion, have diſturbed the conſciences of individuals; who, by their ſenſeleſs railing againſt government, have endangered the tranquillity of every nation in Europe! And it is againſt ſuch men I warn you.

"Are any of you oppreſſed with poverty, diſeaſe, and wretchedneſs? Let none of theſe men beguile you of your belief that "God is, and that he is the rewarder of them that diligently ſeek him,"—"the protector of them that truſt in him."—Are any of you afflicted in mind, deſpairing of mercy through the multitude of your ſins? Let none of theſe men ſtagger your perſuaſion that the goſpel is true; for therein you will read that "Jeſus Chriſt came into the world to ſave ſinners"—repent, and the goſpel will give you conſolation. Are any of you proſperous in your circumſtances, and eaſy in your conſciences? Let none of theſe men, by declaiming againſt defects in our conſtitution, or abuſes in government, betray you into an opinion that were the preſent order of things overturned, a better might, by their counſels, be eſtabliſhed; for, by their counſels, you would either be plundered of your property, or compelled to become their accomplices in impiety and iniquity. See what has happened in France to all orders, to the common people as well as to the nobility. "The little finger of their republic has become thicker, more oppreſſive to the whole nation, than the loins of their monarchy; they were chaſtiſed with whips, they are chaſtiſed with ſcorpions."

"I am not altogether inſenſible of the danger I may have incurred, (ſhould matters come to extremity) by thus publicly addreſſing my countrymen. I might have concealed my ſentiments, and waited in retirement, till the ſtruggle had been over, and the iſſue known; but I diſdain ſafety accompanied with diſhonour. When Hannibal is at the gates, who but a poltroon would liſten to the timid counſels of neutrality, or attempt to ſcreen himſelf from the calamity coming on his country, by ſkulking as a vagabond amid the mountains of Wales or of Weſtmoreland? I am ready, and I am perſuaded that I entertain a juſt confidence in ſaying, that hundreds of thouſands of loyal and honeſt men are as ready as I am, to hazard every thing in defence of the country.

"I pray God to influence the hearts of both ſides to good will, moderation, and peace; to grant to our enemy grace to return to a due ſenſe of piety and a belief in uncorrupted Chriſtianity; and to impreſs our own minds with a ſerious ſenſe of the neceſſity of ſo repenting of our ſins, and ſo reforming our lives, as may enable us to hope for his protection againſt all enemies, foreign and domeſtic."

R. LANDAFF.

London, Jan. 20, 1798.

EXCHANGES, LONDON ON

Hamburgh	38	0	2½U	*Dublin*,	8⅞
Lisbon,	67			*Bank-money*,	—
Oporto	67				

HIGH WATER AT LEITH.

			Morn. H. M.	*Even.* H. M.
Tueſday,	Jan.	6.	6 41	7 5
Wedneſday,	—	7.	7 30	7 54
Thurſday,	Feb.	8.	8 19	8 44

LANDS IN THE COUNTY OF PERTH.

To be SOLD by public roup, within the Royal Exchange Coffeehouſe, Edinburgh, upon Wedneſday the 4th of July next, at ſeven o'clock evening,

THE LANDS and ESTATE of LAURESTON, and MILN and MILN LANDS of TROTTICK, lying in the Pariſh of Longforgan, and ſhire of Perth, about eight miles weſt from Dundee, and three from Polgavie, a ſhipping port in the Carſe of Gowrie.

The lands conſiſt of 300 acres or thereby, of which nearly 3 are under planting, chiefly above twenty-one years old, in the moſt thriving condition. This property commands an agreeable view of the river Tay.

The lands hold of ſubject ſuperiors, for payment of very ſmall feu-duties.

There is a good manſion-houſe on Laureſton, and a garden, conſiſting of about three-fourths of an acre, incloſed with high walls, covered on both ſides with fruit trees of the beſt kinds. The ſteadings and office-houſes are in good repair, and there is an excellent ſtone quarry on the eſtate.

The lands of Laureſton having been in the natural poſſeſſion of the proprietor for ſeveral years, are in a high ſtate of cultivation.—The Mills and Mill Lands of Trottick, with ſome acres of Laureſton attached to it, are let to a tenant, whoſe leaſe expires at Martinmas 1799, when a very conſiderable riſe of rent may be expected.

The teinds of Laureſton were valued in the year 1779, previous to the improvements having been made.

For further particulars apply to Mr Thomas Mawer, writer in Dundee, or James Campbell, writer to the ſignet, who will ſhew the title deeds, plan, and rental of the eſtate, with the articles.

The premiſſes will be ſhewn by Mr Ebenezer M'Killop, ſchoolmaſter in Aberaryte, near Laureſton.

LANDS IN STIRLING-SHIRE.

To be SOLD by public roup, within the Royal Exchange Coffeehouſe, Edinburgh, on Thurſday the 8th day of February curt. between the hours of one and three afternoon,

THE LANDS and ESTATE of BALLINDALLOCH and others, lying in the pariſhes of Balfron and Killearn, and county of Stirling with the VILLAGE of BALFRON, and Feu-duties therein.

The lands are all incloſed, and the houſes and offices on the different farms in excellent condition. They are ſituated on the banks of the water of Endrick, and are interſected by the great turnpike roads leading to Glaſgow, Stirling, and Dumbarton, from all which places they are nearly equally diſtant.

The preſent rental, including the feus at Balfron, is 876l. and the public burdens are paid by the tenants. The lands of Ballindalloch hold of the Crown, and are valued in the cefs books at 473l.; the remainder hold of ſubjects ſuperior.

The feus in the village of Balfron are yearly increaſing, and are ſupported by an extenſive printfield and cotton mill upon the eſtate. The farms are very improveable, and a riſe on many of them may be expected in a few years, when ſeveral of the old leaſes expire.

There is a good manſion-houſe on the eſtate, ſurrounded with a great deal of valuable old timber, conſiſting chiefly of Oak and Beech, and the lands abound with a variety of game—If theſe lands are not ſold together they will be divided into three lots.

ALSO,

The Lands of BALWILL, ſituated on the great military road from Stirling to Dumbarton, and adjoining to Ballendalloch. Theſe lands hold feu of his Grace the Duke of Argyle, for payment of the ſum of 3l. 6s. 8d. Sterling. The lower part conſiſts of a remarkable fine grazing farm, and the upper of arable land, muir, &c.

The preſent rental of both is 210l. and the public burthens, except the teind to the College of Glaſgow, are paid by the tenants.

Theſe lands are highly improveable, and afford an excellent ſituation for an inn, on the great road above mentioned, betwixt Stirling and Dumbarton. They alſo abound with game.

If purchaſers incline, theſe lands will be divided into two lots.

LIKEWISE,

The Lands of BANKIER, NEWLANDS, BLAIRSKAITH EASTER, and LANGSHOT, lying in the pariſhes of Campſie and Baldernock, held of a ſubject ſuperior, with the benefit of two leaſes, the one of the Coal and Lime of Boyd's Burn and Neuk, for 27 years from the term of Whitſunday 1791, and the other from the Feuers of Balgrochan, and the proprietor of Orchard, for 19 years from Whitſunday 1792.

Theſe lands afford plenty of Coal and Lime, and are ſituated advantageouſly for an extenſive ſale of both.

The preſent rent of the Lands is 310l. and of the Coal and Lime, including the leaſes, 395l. beſides a conſiderable part not at preſent let.—The public burthens are payable by the proprietor, and there is a tack-duty for the leaſe of 85l. per annum.

Theſe lands will be expoſed in three lots.

Further information may be had by applying to James Nathan, W. S. Edinburgh, Benjamin Mathie, writer in Glaſgow, or Gilbert Hamilton, merchant there, the truſtee.

KINCARDINESHIRE. GARVOCK.

To be SOLD by public roup, within the houſe of John Tweedale, vintner in Montroſe, upon Friday the 23d day of February 1798, betwixt the hours of four and ſix o'clock afternoon,

THE ESTATE of GARVOCK, in the pariſh of Garvock and county of Kincardine, which belonged to the deceaſed David Scott, Eſq. of Nether Benholm, containing upwards of 2250 acres Scotch meaſure, and at preſent remarkably low rented, being only 503l. 9s. 11d. Sterling yearly, after deducting miniſter's ſtipend and ſchoolmaſter's ſalary.

Garvock is about eight miles from Montroſe, lying between the valuable diſtricts called the Howe of the Mearns and the Coaſt-ſide. The new croſs roads to be immediately made through the property, opening an improved communication betwixt the coaſt and inland parts of the country, will greatly add to its value. The ſoil has amply repaid for any improvements made upon it. There are lime quarries in the neighbourhood. The tenants are thriving, and part of the eſtate now in regular train of melioration. The waſtes may be profitably employed in planting. The valued rent, being nearly 1300l. Scots, affords three freehold qualifications.

If not ſold *in cumulo*, it is propoſed (either on the above or an after day) to ſell it in the following Lots:

	Arable. A.	R.	P.	*Paſture.* A.	R.	P.	*Rent.* L.	S.	D.
LOT I.									
Mill of Garvock,	34	0	21	35	3	19	49	2	0
Upper Tulloch,	172	3	36	264	1	28	54	7	6
Nether Tulloch,	65	2	19	134	0	24	30	0	0
	272	2	36	434	1	31	133	9	6
LOT II.									
Ravenſha,	144	2	23	165	0	37	48	0	0
Redford,	171	2	26	138	0	37	143	19	4
	316	1	9	303	1	34	191	19	4
LOT III.									
Bridieſton,	232	2	3	435	2	37	128	0	0
Craig,	112	2	18	151	3	32	59	4	0
	345	0	21	587	2	29	187	4	0

The above meaſurements are taken from plans of the different farms, of an old date, ſince which many conſiderable portions of land, denominated paſture, are now brought under plough culture, and ſome hundred acres more may yet be improven in like manner.

Mill of Garvock has a valuable thirlage upon the lands of neighbouring proprietors.

The above ſecond and third lots (if ſold in lots) are to continue aſtricted, only during currency of the preſent leaſe upon the Mill, and thereafter the thirlage affecting them to be diſcharged. Great part of lot III. is open at Whitſunday firſt, the tacks upon the other parts vary in their currency, but none of them are of long duration.

Beſide the above rents, the Mill of Garvock pays 20 bolls and a fraction of meal, and Ravenſha 10 bolls and a fraction bear. Theſe preſently go for paying the victual ſtipend for the whole eſtate, which, with the money, ſtipend, and ſchoolmaſters's ſalary, will be properly allocated upon the different lots, in the articles of ſale.

Thoſe deſiring further information, or to ſee plans of the different farms, &c. may apply to Alexander Burnett, Eſq. of Strachan, Sheriff Depute of Kincardineſhire, or Patrick Orrock, Eſq. of Bridgeton, by Montroſe, two of the truſtees named by the deceaſed Mr Scott.

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